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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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2 July 1985

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

COMMONWEALTH EMBARGO ON PRETORIA--It has been confirmed by the Prime Minister's Office in Canberra that Mr Hawke will seek to have the question of trade embargo against South Africa placed on the agenda at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas in October. The prime minister said last month he would support any move at the commonwealth meeting for such an embargo. However, he said at the time that he doubted if the meeting would approve the proposal. Radio Australia's Canberra office says that under a voluntary code of conduct recently introduced by the federal government, Australian companies operating in South Africa are urged to apply the same employment standards to both black and white workers. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 85 BK]

SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES BANNED--The federal government has announced it will no longer enter into contracts with South African building companies or subsidiaries. In future, companies tendering for government jobs will have to prove they are not backed by a majority of South African interests. The Radio Australia correspondent in Canberra says the ban will apply immediately but will not restrict relations between the private commercial sectors of the two countries. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said he hoped the effect on South African companies would carry over to the Pretoria government. A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Canberra said that there had been no comment on Mr Hayden's announcement. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jun 85 BK]

OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM--Two big oil companies--Esso-BHP and Amoco--have announced plans to expand their search for oil around Australia. Esso-BHP has called tenders for the first stage of a major scheme to further develop its oil and gas fields in Bass Strait off southeastern Australia. The project will include the construction of one of the biggest drilling platforms yet built in Australia at a cost of \$350 million [Australian dollars]. In northwest Australia, Amoco will spend \$30 million over the next 5 years looking for oil in a relatively unexplored area of the Canning Basin. The head of Amoco in Australia, Mr (Charles Werring), says the Canning Basin appears to have all the criteria for a significant oil discovery. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 85 BK]

SENATOR-ELECT QUESTIONS JOINT FACILITIES--The Australian and U.S. Governments have been asked if it is true that Australian-American joint defense facilities

on Australian soil are being phased out because of their vulnerability. Radio Australia's Perth office says this is one of a number of questions that Senator-elect Jo Vallentine has put to the two governments after two visits she has made to the joint facilities at Exmouth in Western Australia. Miss Vallentine was a West Australian candidate of the Nuclear Disarmament Party in the federal election last December, but following a dispute within the party will take her place in parliament as an independent. She said today that with the coding of computers, an order to launch a nuclear weapon could be given through the Northwest Cape base at Exmouth without operators knowing what they had done. Miss Vallentine said that what she saw reinforced her opinion that the facility was a definite threat to Australia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1060



INDONESIA

BUSINESSMAN URGES JOINT ASEAN STAND ON U.S. TEXTILE BILL

HK101328 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 10 (AFP)--An Indonesian business leader has called on member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to join forces in opposing a new textile import bill being prepared in the United States.

Zahri Achmad, the president of the Indonesian importers federation (Ginsi) said Indonesia could not fight the bill alone, the KOMPAS daily reported today.

He said if passed, the bill would further reduce imports of textiles and garments into the United States.

Indonesia could not retaliate by threatening to boycott U.S. imports as Ginsi had done last year when Canada tried to impose stiff textile import restrictions, he added.

The United States was an important market for Indonesian commodities, he said, and Indonesia enjoyed a traditional bilateral trade surplus with the United States.

Any ill-conceived move by Jakarta could thus boomerang against Indonesia, he added.

The best way to protest the bill would be for concerned countries to join forces against it, particularly within ASEAN, he said.

ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Meanwhile, the Indonesia Textile Association (API) has said that if the bill is passed by the U.S. Congress it would restrict textile and garment imports to within an annual rise of six percent from 1980 as the base year and would sharply reduce imports from Indonesia by up to 85 percent.

The association estimates Indonesian textile and garment exports to the United States last year at 234.5 million U.S. dollars, or almost half of the country's total textile exports of 483.9 million dollars for that year.

Indonesian textile export to the United States in 1980, used by the bill as the base year, was still insignificant as it had then only just started exporting textiles to the United States.

CSO: 4200/1054

INDONESIA

DIPLOMATS VIEW GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO FORMER PKI MEMBERS

HK141109 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 14 Jun 85

[By Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, June 14 (AFP)--Four more leaders of the banned Communist party [PKI] are due to be executed as part of a bid to close the book on Indonesia's political bloodbath of two decades ago, diplomatic sources here said today.

Diplomats said Jakarta currently seemed to be taking a carrot-and-stick approach towards those arrested in the aftermath of a failed communist coup d'etat in 1965.

They said the government appeared intent on executing communist hardliners, freeing the moderates and reintegrating other members in the political life of the Moslem country with the right to vote.

The authorities banned the party in 1967, accusing it of trying to overthrow the government with the September 30, 1965 assassination of six generals and a colonel here.

A wave of anti-communist outrage seized the country, triggering wholesale slaughter which left a death toll estimated at anywhere between 500,000 and one million people.

Twenty years later, Indonesia is still trying to come to grips with the Turmoil.

Cueito, who headed the large Indonesian Workers' Union in the 1950's and was sentenced to life imprisonment in Jakarta, was quietly freed on April 1, prison sources said.

But on May 15 a firing squad on an island near Jakarta executed Mohamad Munir, the last head of the Workers' Union and a member of the Communist Party Politburo, diplomatic sources said.

They said that the authorities were preparing to execute at least four other former communist leaders after the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan ends in Indonesia on Thursday.

Included are three former leaders in East Java--Gatot Sutario, Yoko Untung, and Rustomo--who were members of the Special Bureau, an organization created in 1965 under the direct supervision of party secretary general.

The Special Bureau, composed of about 100 members, was in charge of keeping tabs on Indonesian military leaders, but its exact role has been the subject of a lively debate among former party members.

The fourth man apparently slated for execution, the sources said, was Russian Wijaya Sastra, who was captured in Central Java. He had been ranked sixth in the communist hierarchy but took over the party reins in 1968 after the top five were either killed or arrested.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja foreshadowed the new executions by saying that "when presidential clemency was refused, the executions should be carried out."

But diplomatic sources said the fate of Sukatno, another Politburo member and an ex-leader of the Young Communists who was condemned to death but refused to ask for mercy, was still to be decided.

The 25 or so communist party leaders still in prison are not likely to be executed, at least in the near future, diplomats said. The 25 might be released or simply left in jail for life, the sources added.

The authorities refused to comment on the fate of the communist leaders with the Information Ministry saying that "Indonesia was not in the habit of announcing such measures."

Meanwhile, a source close to the government said that the authorities were planning to allow the large majority of former communists to vote in the 1987 national elections.

The move, which could come at the end of the year as a new law or a government decision, would give the franchise to some 1,459 million grass-roots militants, the source said.

It might also give the right to vote to some 34,700 people who were middle-level communist officials, but would not affect the party's 363 top leaders, the source said.

The source said the government now had better control over Indonesia's three authorized parties and the communists were not likely to join up with the country's Moslems given the antagonism between the two groups.

"We can only conclude that these new voters would not strengthen the ranks of the Moslem party PPP, which scored very well (28 percent) in the last elections," the source said.

Despite its oft-stated warnings against the communist threat in Indonesia, the Indonesian Government appears more concerned about Moslem militants, diplomats here agreed.

INDONESIA

IRIAN JAYAN TRIBESMEN TO RECEIVE TV PROGRAMS SOON

BK140532 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Jayapura, 6 June--People living in 11 subdistricts in Jayapura, Jayawijaya, and Merauke districts along the Irian Jaya-PNG border will be able to receive Indonesian television broadcasts by the end of this month. The 11 subdistricts are Arso, Waris, Senggi, Ubrub, Oksibil, Okbibab, Kiwirok, Minditana, Waropko, Muting, and Lereh.

A parabolic receive-only television antenna system, activated by solar cells from Cairns High Corporation of Australia, has been installed in four subdistricts, namely Arso, Waris, Senggi, and Ubrub, while the installation in the other seven subdistricts will be completed within the coming 14 days. The installation costs 110 million rupiah and is being implemented within the framework of coping with the problem of border crossing.

Apart from receiving Indonesian television broadcasts from Jakarta, the system will also enable viewers to receive foreign television transmissions, such as from Thailand and Malaysia. "However, priority will be given to Indonesian television broadcasts by tuning in a special channel." Irian Jayan Deputy Governor Sugiono said this to SINAR HARAPAN in Ubrub on Thursday [6 June] morning during a test to receive the television signals.

The installation of the television receiving system is aimed at providing entertainment to the public and government officials on duty at the border as well as giving wider horizons to the Indonesian archipelagic concept.

During the test conducted on Thursday morning, Malaysian television broadcasts could be enjoyed with good reception. According to the Ubrub Subdistrict officers, they watch Indonesian television broadcasts with good reception every night. The technicians who installed the antenna system disclosed that the receive-only system can cover a radius of more than 10 km with a capacity for 100 television sets.

The Irian Jayan deputy governor rode on an air force helicopter during his inspection tour of the locations where the television antennas were being installed. It took him 45 minutes only to fly from Jayapura to Ubrub. On arrival at Ubrub, SINAR HARAPAN noticed that the subdistrict was still quiet because its inhabitants--some 123 families living in the subdistricts 4 villages--had crossed the border into the PNG at the instigation of the Free Papua



Movement rebels and had not returned home. Only subdistrict officers and security personnel were visible. Later, it was learned that the border crossers from that subdistrict will return home soon.

The deputy governor continued his journey from Ubrub to Kiwirok subdistrict with a 50-minute flying time. On arrival at Kiwirok, the party was greeted by Ngalum tribesmen at the grass airport situated at a mountain slope. They began shouting "television, television" when they saw the technicians unloading their equipment from the helicopter. It took 2 days to install the television antenna in that subdistrict. Ngalum tribesmen have not yet mastered the Indonesian language but they are already television maniacs and pronounce the name fluently.

Subdistrict officers disclosed that some of the Kiwirok inhabitants do cross the border into PNG, but they return home immediately because this is a routine activity for them.

CSO: 4213/253

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MOKHTAR ATTENDS MEETING ON NAMIBIA--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusummaatmaja said that Indonesia provides aid to the victims of the hurricane and flood disasters in Bangladesh amounting to 50 million rupiah, equivalent to \$48,000. The aid to Bangladesh consists of medicines, clothes, sarongs, and textiles. Minister Mokhtar left Jakarta for New York yesterday to attend the coming United Nations Security Council conference which will discuss among other things the Namibian issue. Mokhtar will also deliver a speech regarding the Namibian problem. The presence of Indonesia at United Nations Security Council meeting has been very much expected by the nonaligned countries since the Namibian issue is also contained in the joint declaration of the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African conference in Bandung, West Java, last April. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Jun 85 BK]

MOKHTAR ADDRESSES UN ON NAMIBIA--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusummaatmaja said that it is imperative for the United Nations, especially for the Security Council, to reassert its authority and primary responsibility over Namibia. The minister urged the UN to take urgent measures to ensure that its plan is immediately and effectively implemented without any modification. (?qualification), or preconditions. The plea was made by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusummaatmaja when he addressed the UN Security Council meeting on the Namibian question in New York on Wednesday [12 June--FBIS] [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1091

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

RECORD 1984 TRADE SURPLUS--According to the Statistics Department, Malaysia chalked up a trade surplus of 5.68 billion ringgit in 1984--the highest since 1979. Export takes the highest level ever of 38,615,000,000 ringgit. The extraordinary performance was largely due to record-breaking exports of palm oil, which rose 55 percent to 5.34 billion ringgit, while liquified natural gas jumped over 113 percent to 1.77 billion ringgit over the previous year. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 85 BK]

PARTY LEADER CHARGED--Kuala Lumpur, Mon.--Socialist Democratic Party (SDP) Secretary-General Fan Yew Teng was today charged under the Internal Security Act (ISA) for publishing a book titled OPPRESSORS AND APOLOGISTS which contained a banned document entitled TROJAN DONKEYS IN MALAYSIA. Fan, 43, who was alleged to have committed the offence between August and September 1983, pleaded not guilty. He was allowed bail of \$2,000 in one surety by Magistrate Salmah Kassim. Also charged in the same court under the Internal Security Act were two others--Lee Wai Chuan, 48, proprietor of Kong Lee Printers and Peter Chang Kead Fah, 32, a businessman. Lee was charged with printing the book and Chang with distributing it. Both also claimed trial and were each granted bail of \$2,000 in one surety. Fan surrendered himself at the Sungai Senam Police Station in Ipoh on Saturday after being informed that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. He was subsequently freed on police bail until his appearance in court today. Earlier this morning there was some confusion as to where he was to be charged. Fan, who arrived at the lower courts in Jalan Duta about 9 am, was directed by a policeman to go to the High Court. However, he returned to the lower courts about 11:30 am after discussions with the High Court registrar Puan Noor Azian Binti Shaari. Fan's hearing has been fixed for Aug 19-21. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Jun 85 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4200/1078

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DEVELOPMENTS ON BORDER WITH IRIAN JAYA NO1

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 8

[Article by Peter Hastings]

[Text]

AUSTRALIA is sitting on the sidelines, watching closely, as its two nearest neighbours — Papua New Guinea and Indonesia — seek to reach an accommodation along their common border in the inhospitable jungles and mountains of New Guinea.

Although little information reaches the outside world, important developments are taking place along the 800-kilometre border that divides the island.

These include attempts by Indonesia to construct what amounts to a cordon sanitaire along the border, complete with a major north-south highway and regular outposts of Javanese settlers dropped down in a Melanesian environment that is totally foreign to them.

Already the sometimes tense relationship between the Indonesians and the Melanesian inhabitants in Irian Jaya has persuaded a number of the latter to cross the border and seek sanctuary in Papua New Guinea.

To a large extent, the outlawed Free Papua Movement (OPM) controls the 10,000 or so "border crossers" in camps along the PNG border. About 2,000 are in three camps north of the central massif at Blackwater Camp near Vanimo and at Kamberatoro and Green River. They comprise mainly crossers who came over after an abortive flag-raising incident at Jayapura in February last year.

Of that group, about 400 of the 1,000 at Blackwater Camp are deserting soldiers from the Indonesian Army, former police, for-

mer students and teachers from Cenderawasih University and small-time bureaucrats.

The 8,000 Irianese who crossed the border in the Kiunga region of the Fly River are traditional, village people and are scarcely refugees. Their exodus occurred in late April last year after a raid early in the month by the OPM leader Gerardus Thomy on Waropko, a tiny Irianese centre about 15 kilometres west of the border.

The Indonesians responded in heavy handed fashion and the OPM became extremely active in exploiting the fears of villagers. Opinions vary but most border observers, especially expatriate *kiaps*, believe that crude but effective OPM propaganda was about 80 per cent responsible for the crossings.

Two related themes are important in the border crossing story — the so called Trans-Irian Highway and the *transmigrasi*, or TM, camps. The highway, if ever it is completed, will link southern and northern Irian Jaya parallel with the border. It has already cost a bomb and will cost millions of dollars to complete. One of its problems in the south, for example, is that it is made entirely of compacted earth in a region entirely without stones.

One of its functions is to link established and proposed TM camps in the border region. So far about 70,000 *transmigrasi*, mainly poor, landless Javanese peasants, have been shipped and airlifted to

TM camps in Irian Jaya. Official Indonesian aims are to settle one million TM in Irian Jaya by 1989, end of the fourth Five Year Plan, but the figure is more likely to be 200,000. But even this number will have a serious impact on the Irianese who, like their Melanesian brothers in PNG, view the land as theirs, and the Javanese as foreigners.

An undoubted Indonesian policy aim is to create a road linked network of Javanese villages along the border which would make it very difficult for the OPM to operate.

OPM propaganda therefore concentrates on stories of unverifiable battles between the Indonesian armed forces and the OPM, on mythical Indonesian losses, or stories that Irian Jaya is about to become independent, on alleged Indonesian atrocities and on proliferation of *transmigrasi* camps in areas where subsistence Melanesians can barely scratch a living — let alone rice eating Javanese.

Most of the propaganda is aimed at keeping crossers on the PNG side of the border. Some of it is accompanied with threats of violence at the hands of the OPM if refugees decide to return.

A few have returned across the southern part of the border but most of them have remained in the camps which the PNG Govern-

ment reluctantly allowed to be established. What now happens to them? They are very much a special case because the majority comprises an entire linguistic group — longrum speakers — with relatives on the PNG side of the border.

As a result they have been given land and the camps have taken on a permanent character. They show no signs of going home and the PNG Government is stuck with them while the UNHCR is paying \$3 million annually to feed, clothe and attend them medically.

The crossers have close links with the OPM. The Roman Catholic missions and the Member for North Fly, Mr Warren Dutton, want to settle them permanently in PNG near the border. The PNG Government is violently opposed on the grounds that to do so is to invite other border crossers over.

The Indonesians have become remarkably relaxed over the problem, even over the OPM connection. And why not? It is not costing Jakarta a cent. But if what are now border crosser camps become bases, in other words PNG sanctuaries, from which a steady stream of OPM guerillas are able to cross into Indonesian territory, and return to PNG when the going gets rough, Indonesian attitudes will change with a vengeance.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OPM LEADERS MAY GET ASYLUM

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 8

[Text]

THE HOT rumour in Port Moresby is that the PNG Government is about to offer two senior OPM (Free Papua Movement) leaders permissive residence in PNG until such time as they can find permanent Third Country political asylum.

It's only rumour of course. Port Moresby is no less dedicated to wild, unverifiable rumour than any other Third World capital. But the story behind it is not only true but totally bizarre in its revelation of how PNG's Government deals with the OPM.

The two men are James Nyaro, self-styled OPM commander-in-chief, and Donald Dery, another senior OPM leader. Both men lead small groups, five or six at most, in the Kamberstoro-Green River area on the northern part of the PNG-Irian Jaya border.

Both men are in their early-to-mid-forties, exhausted from being chased around the jungle by Indonesian patrols and in need of medical treatment. Like the former OPM leaders Seth Ramkorom, now in Greece, and Jakob Pral, now in Sweden, they are ready to toss it in.

The bizarre aspect to the story concerns alleged negotiations for their asylum. The OPM has divided the border area from north to south into five kodaps or troop command areas. OPM hard-core followers along the border are not likely to exceed 300 or so men, poorly armed with a few World War II vintage Dutch and American arms, and bows and arrows.

Some kodaps number 25 men, some only five to 10. They are heavily factionalised, Melanesian style, comprising men from the same linguistic or clan affiliations. As a result, leadership rivalry is fierce. James Nyaro's followers are mainly Sentania (Jayapura), for example, and those with Charles Mider, who commands a kodap, are mainly Wampanas from the Central Highlands. What binds them in loose alliance is common detestation of Malay Indonesians, especially the Javanese.

The average age of the kodap leaders is about 37. The youngest of them is an Irianese from the Bird's Head, Melky Salosa, 23, who runs a small kodap near Kamberstoro on the northern section of the border.

Salosa is widely regarded as a violent, unstable man who last year was involved in the capture of the Swiss pilot Werner Wyder, who alleged Salosa was responsible for the murder of two Indonesians in the course of the operation.

Some time in February Salosa is believed to have caught a Missionary Aviation Fellowship plane from Amanab on the border to Wewak and flown from there under an assumed name to Port Moresby by Air Niugini. He was certainly in Port Moresby from February 27 to March 5 where he stayed with well-known OPM sympathisers.

There are intriguing aspects to the story. Salosa was originally an Irianese political refugee in PNG, who obtained permissive

residence and got a job in the Finance Department in Port Moresby for several years before going bush on the border to join the OPM.

In doing this he has breached the conditions of permissive residence. This makes him an illegal migrant and subject to deportation to Indonesia. While in Port Moresby he was not once challenged by police or a government agency even though his face must have been familiar to many.

Why was he in Port Moresby? There are two different stories. One says he was there to persuade Port Moresby's OPM leaders to withdraw support from Nyaro as titular OPM head. Another says he was there to negotiate with PNG's Foreign Affairs Department for Nyaro's temporary asylum. Neither story is mutually exclusive of the other.

The episode's most revealing aspect is the ease with which the OPM keeps in touch with its sympathisers in Port Moresby with the apparent, if tacit, blessing of the PNG Government.

There is evidence to suggest that OPM guerilla leaders are able to call Port Moresby STD from phones owned by pro-OPM Catholic missions in selected border areas.

CSO: 4200/1059

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

**FRENCH TROOP PLAN CONDEMNED--PORT MORESBY--**Papua New Guinea yesterday deplored French plans to increase the number of troops in New Caledonia. The Acting Foreign Minister, Mr Tony Bais, said Papua New Guinea failed to understand why French government leaders should make such plans while the decolonisation issue remained unresolved. He said the move could only be viewed as a "statement of intent by France to maintain New Caledonia as a colony indefinitely". "In the light of events that followed the Territorial Assembly elections last year, this move can only be viewed as an act of intimidation of the Kanaks and an effort to influence the outcome of the act of self-determination," he said. Mr Bais said Papua New Guinea would make its concern known formally to the French Government through diplomatic channels. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 3 May 85 p 5]

CSO: 4200/1058

2 July 1985

## PHILIPPINES

## VALENCIA ON SYNCHRONIZED ELECTION ISSUES

HK160633 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT  
16 Jun 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] I think we never run out of ideas, anyway, bright ideas that obviously may later turn out to be not so bright. One of the latest was this one: They now say that the synchronized election will happen in 1987. This would indicate that they have given up on the possibility that President Marcos would resign or would allow an earlier election for president, by some device or another. They have given up on that. They know that the presidential election will happen in 1987, not earlier. So they have a new one. They say that the 1986 local election should be postponed to 1987, to make it a synchronized election for president, vice president, governor, mayor, members of the municipal board.

Synchronized? I think it's silly. So the incumbents will have an additional 1 year, more or less, more than 1 year, of holding on to the public office they won in the last local elections. Most probably the meaning is that those who are elected in 1987 will hold office for 6 years, like the president who will be elected in that election. If this is so, then again, the opposition would be at a tremendous disadvantage. Why? Because if you want to be a candidate for president in 1987, then you have to depend upon the municipal mayors, the barrios. But if you do not have any money for all these mayors or all these candidates for mayor, then you would expect to be forgotten at municipal level, at barrio level, because the concentration of the campaign in those areas would have to be local in character.

How much money would be needed by a candidate for president to merit the attention and concern of the municipal mayors or the candidates for municipal mayor in 1987? And then again, don't forget this, if the incumbent mayors of all political parties were given an extension of more than 1 year, until the election of May 1987, they would owe the president some kind of a favor, because they are given a bonus of more than 1 year in office after the normal expiration of their term of office.

And then again, only those mayors who will not be belligerent toward the administration would have the opportunity to have their towns improved, to

get some funding from the national government for road repairs, etc., etc. And the candidates of the opposition would have then to depend upon the candidates of the opposition for president and vice president, and that kind of money does not seem to be visible anywhere. I can imagine that a candidate for president of the opposition would be needing 100 million pesos more than he would need if the 1987 election were not a synchronized election.

There is a big difference between synchronizing the election of a president and the election of mayors and governors against the possibility of having an election only for president and vice president. That was the reason many members of the parliament, the Batasang Pambansa, refused to consider a synchronized election, during which they would run for election while the local candidates ran for mayor, vice mayor, and governor, because it would be so much more expensive for them. Well, every politician would like to win with the least possible money possible, especially when the candidate does not have too much money.

In such eventuality, assuming we have a synchronized election in 1987, the president again would be at a tremendous advantage over any opponent. Why? Because the national government officials, president, members of parliament, members of the cabinet--some of them elected--will have the rare opportunity of spending the government money to do good in their respective towns and provinces, especially chosen for favors, whereas the opposition would have no sources of funding except their private pockets.

CSO: 4200/1092



PHILIPPINES

**CRONY-OWNED DOMESTIC SATELLITE OWES \$2.4 MILLION**

Quezon City **ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA** 26 English 25 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ben Ewardona]

[Text]

A crony company which owed the Indonesian government unpaid bills amounting to \$2.4 million has been allegedly causing international embarrassment to the country, an opposition member of parliament revealed at the Batasan.

During Tuesday's Question Hour, MP Orlando Mercado (Opposition-Quezon City) alleged that the Domestic Satellite (Domsat) company owned by Ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto, a crony of Pres-

ident Marcos, has not settled its obligations for the past three years to the Palapa communications facilities owned by the Indonesian government which provides satellite services to several Southeast Asian nations, including the Philippines.

"This is an international embarrassment on our part," Mercado said. Mercado also assailed the Bureau of National

and Foreign Information (BNFI) and the Philippine News Agency (PNA), news agencies of the government and subscribers of Domsat, which could not pay their obligations when they have regular budgets.

Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said he has already acted on the matter, and said that "we are capable of paying but for sometime."

Mercado also quoted Cesar Hechanova, Domsat's senior vice-president, as saying Domsat will pay its obligations "as soon as we have money."

The Philippines relies on Palapa for its long distance telephone calls and to beam television programs nationwide, Mercado said.

He also cited a report of the Asian Wall Street Journal, that President Marcos has authorized Domsat to have the exclusive franchise for domestic satellite transmission in the country and exempted the company from paying taxes.

Also during the Question Hour, Mercado assailed media monopoly of presidential cronies like Benedicto.

CSO: 3500/4333

BRIEFS

NPA INVOLVEMENT WITH STUDENT ACTIVISTS--The military is prepared to foil any plans by the NPA to disrupt the opening of classes on June 17 in four Northern Luzon cities. The pledge was made by Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit, chief of the regional command. Dumpit said he has received intelligence reports about the NPA involving student activists in their propaganda movements in the cities of Baguio, Dagupan, Laoag and Vigan. He said student activities are being closely monitored in universities and schools in these cities so as to identify militant student leaders. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Jun 85 HK]

CSO: 4211/62

THAILAND

COLUMNIST BLASTS U.S. ON NICARAGUA, QUESTIONS THAI UN STAND

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 11 May 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Real Help?"]

[Text] Occasionally, the situation in places helps us to get a clearer picture of our powerful allies. At present, Thailand is in an important position. The president of the U.N. Security Council must conduct himself properly for the sake of his reputation and not hang on the United States like an underling. We should be our "own man." We should dare to speak and act and dare to protect the interests of the people of the world. We don't have to agree with the United States on everything. We don't have to support the United States on every issue, which earns us the enmity of many countries.

The Security Council should quickly discuss the U.S. economic embargo of Nicaragua. Countries that love justice and freedom will not agree with the action taken by the United States even if they do not trust the leftist Sandinista government. It's as if the United States were bullying a child. Even the U.S. Congress does not agree with President Ronald Reagan on giving aid to the Contra guerrillas, who are trying to topple the Sandinista government. Congress cut off funds for this, refusing to give Reagan even a dollar. It doesn't want Reagan to involve the United States in a Vietnam-like war.

Reagan is playing a new game. He ordered an embargo of Nicaragua, which will probably achieve very little. Almost no one agrees with this. At the summit meeting in Germany attended by leaders from seven industrialized nations, Reagan probably heard much about this since few Europeans support this. Some countries, such as Spain and France, have roundly criticized Reagan. Many Third-World countries, particularly countries in Central and South America, which are close to Nicaragua, do not agree with this old cowboy. Many countries do not agree with him even though they do not like the communist government in Nicaragua.

Reagan has still not given up trying to ship weapons to the Contra guerrillas through Honduras. The guerrillas use Honduras as a base from which to launch attacks. U.S. advisors are stationed there to provide help. This includes many CIA personnel.

It is said that a leftist government has never been toppled by right-wing guerrillas unless someone betrayed it or the people really hated the government. This could succeed only if foreign troops went in to provide support.

The United States is openly supporting the Contra guerrillas. This could have very bad effects. The Nicaraguan villagers who hate the United States and foreigners will refuse to cooperate with the Contras. The communist government will be able to cite these people to counter the United States and to gain sympathy from neighboring countries and other countries. The pro-Soviet communist countries will definitely provide support, which will make things much more difficult for the Contra guerrillas.

The United States likes to "wait until the cow is out before closing the door." The Nicaraguan people suffered terribly at the hands of the [former] right-wing government. The economy deteriorated, and society declined. But the United States did nothing to help. Then, when Nicaragua collapsed and fell to the leftists, the United States became worried that the influence of the leftists would spread throughout the region and so they began to think about blocking this. But it is now too late. The United States wrecked things in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. There are still many countries that are in dire straits. What is the United States doing to help?

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CSO: 4207/219

THAILAND

COLUMNISTS REACT TO INDONESIAN STANCE ON SRV, CAMBODIA

DAILY NEWS Column

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 20 Apr 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Very Painful"]

[Text] Is Inao [Indonesia] playing his role again? A secret agreement was reached with a Vietnamese military leader, Gen Van Tien Dung. After the Indonesian warlord, Benny Murdani, the Indonesian commander in chief, signed his name, it was gradually revealed that the two sides were cooperating closely on military matters.

When ASEAN learned of this, it was probably stupefied. Telephone lines from various capitals to Jakarta were busy with people wanting an explanation, particularly from Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs who has always supported ASEAN's position. Recently, he clearly condemned Vietnam for waging war near the Thai border and launching incursions into Thailand.

Indonesia has shaken ASEAN. The only word that seems to fit is "dismaying." Indonesia has been close to Vietnam in the past on certain issues but no one has said anything since it was felt that it was good that there was someone who could talk to Vietnam. Even though Indonesia has acted scurvily, claiming that it does not trust China and wants to support Vietnam in order to use Vietnam as a buffer or buffer state, Indonesian leaders still claim that they are on ASEAN's side.

But Murdani has expressed confidence in the Vietnamese forces that have smashed the coalition forces of Prince Sihanouk. He feels that Vietnam controls everything in Cambodia. This is tantamount to encouraging Heng Samrin, Hanoi's puppet, to gain full control of Cambodia. Murdani would like to see the Khmer coalition smashed since China is supporting it.

The question is, do Indonesia's military leaders and its political leaders still get along with each other? Could Indonesian military leaders dare to take such a bold step without the knowledge and support



of Indonesia's political leaders? Who wields real power in Indonesia today? Murdani or Mochtar? Or are they still cooperating closely but allowing each other to play different roles?

Is Indonesia that afraid of China? Thailand is located very close to China. If China posed such a threat, Thailand would be the frontline state. Indonesia is far away.

I don't know what game they are playing. If there is nothing behind this and Indonesia is just acting like a "black sheep," this is not fun.

Vietnam seemed as if it might be willing to withdraw from Cambodia. But when it received such encouragement from Jakarta, its spirits were revived. It does not realize that it is committing a great crime by launching invasions, killing people and stirring up trouble in this region.

Politics and the military may change at any time. But Thailand is right next to Cambodia and will probably be affected by any decision made by the Indonesian military. Things may change quickly. Even a typhoon is not as strong. What should we do? Indonesia has hurt us.

Column on ASEAN Divisions, U.S. Aid

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "ASEAN Unity Has Problems"]

[Text] Cambodia is like a child. It causes much grief for anyone who tries to help. The United States, which has remained indifferent since the very beginning, has lost patience. It does not feel that Cambodia will be able to survive by itself and so it has given \$5 million, or 135 million baht, to the resistance in Cambodia. This is military aid.

This can be considered to be in response to ASEAN's request. But the United States will give aid only to the non-communist Cambodian factions, that is, the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions, which are members of the Khmer coalition government together with the Khmer Rouge.

The United States seems willing to help the Son Sann faction, which is rather close to the United States since members of Son Sann's faction work in the United States. Prince Sihanouk is unhappy about this. And so he is playing games with Son Sann. He thinks that Son Sann is incompetent and that he is worthless as a combat leader. Such statements by Sihanouk reveal that he wants the United States to send the aid through him and not Son Sann.

Actually, all factions should be glad that the United States is going to provide aid regardless of through whom it channels the aid. After all, the three factions are all fighting Vietnam. Such remarks by Prince Sihanouk just distress those who provide aid.

Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann have been at odds for a long time. It was very difficult to establish the Khmer coalition because of the conflict between Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. The forces of these men frequently clash in Cambodia. If the Khmer coalition should succeed in driving the Vietnamese out of Cambodia, the members of the coalition will probably turn against each other. The Cambodian people are fated to serve as tools to satisfy the desires of a few people. Thus, the question is, why should we support Cambodia? Because we cannot help the Cambodian people become the masters of their fate. They are the slaves of a protracted war. The help provided, including resources and efforts, goes for naught.

ASEAN's hope of having the United Nations play a role in Cambodia and organize free elections so that the Cambodian people can decide their own fate is just an "image in a mirror." The leaders of the various Cambodian factions will not agree to that. They will establish movements to fight each other. Peace in Cambodia will become a reality only when Cambodia is made a protectorate of the United Nations. The ambitious people in Cambodia must be suppressed, and Cambodian "youths" must be nurtured naturally. This will not be easy since both the Soviet Union and Vietnam will oppose this. But this is the only way to restore peace in Cambodia and free the Cambodian people from being slaves to war and to the ambitions of Cambodian leaders who are willing to bow down.

The lack of unity within the Khmer coalition, which was formed in order to fight the Vietnamese, has created problems for ASEAN. It is like raising three jealous children. And what is worrisome is that ASEAN is beginning to show signs of confusion. This is evident from Indonesia's new attitude. Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, stated that Indonesia is opposed to the United States giving military aid to the Khmer coalition. Indonesia feels that this may stymie ASEAN's plan to resolve the Cambodian problem peacefully. Indonesia has recommended that the United States restore relations with Vietnam in order to solve this problem. But Singapore and Malaysia support the United States fully.

It was ASEAN that appealed to third countries to give military aid to the Khmer coalition. And actually, the United States is giving \$5 million in military aid to the Khmer coalition to please ASEAN. It doesn't really expect any results in Cambodia. It is just helping to save face for ASEAN. The United States was probably surprised at being criticized by Indonesia, which is a member of ASEAN, too. The fact that Indonesia has taken a position different from that of ASEAN makes it clear that ASEAN is having problems maintaining unity on its policy on Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, Thailand's minister of foreign affairs, will probably be very busy keeping ASEAN united on this. Because the only thing containing Vietnam's invasion in Indochina is ASEAN unity.

#### Murdani Blamed For Split

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Chaiwat Yonpiem: "Indonesia, ASEAN's Weak Point"]

[Text] ASEAN is becoming very upset by the strange behavior of Indonesia, one of the members of this association. That is, while stating that it is united with ASEAN in opposing Vietnam's use of military force in Cambodia, Indonesia has taken steps to forge better military ties with Vietnam and is saying that Vietnam's forces in Cambodia are top-notch. Thus, Indonesia is being somewhat hypocritical. It is the weak point in ASEAN's position. This is very unfortunate.

At the beginning of this week, a high-level delegation from Vietnam visited Indonesia. This military delegation was led by Gen Van Tien Dung, the Vietnamese minister of national defense and chief of staff. It is said that this high-level military delegation made this trip to Indonesia to "reciprocate" last year's visit to Hanoi by Gen Benny Murdani, Indonesia's supreme commander, and his delegation. These were reciprocal visits based on diplomatic methods.

But on the final day of the 6-day visit, there were reports that Indonesia had reached a bilateral military agreement with Vietnam. Gen Murdani stated that Vietnam will expand military relations with Indonesia by opening a military attache office in Jakarta in the near future. This will be followed by broad cooperation between the two countries on the military front.

Most importantly, on behalf of Hanoi, Gen Murdani talked about Vietnam's military activities in Cambodia. He said that Vietnam's military forces have the capacity to eradicate the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla units at any time. The statement by this Indonesian leader is at odds with ASEAN's position on supporting the anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition.

Why is Indonesia acting like this? It seems that even Indonesia doesn't know the answer, particularly concerning Indonesia's foreign affairs activities.

Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, who 2 days ago stopped off in Thailand for a day on his way to the conference held by non-aligned countries in New Dehli, India, could not answer this question when asked by Thais.

Thailand is the frontline country in this violent military confrontation since it shares a border with Cambodia. Thus, it is very sensitive to any changes in Indonesia's position. And Indonesia has done other things besides speak on behalf of Hanoi when military visitors from Vietnam have visited Indonesia. Prior to this, Indonesia did two surprising things, which have not yet been explained:

First, last month, Dr Muchtar visited Bangkok after visiting Hanoi. He said that Vietnamese leaders had told him that they were sorry that their troops had crossed into Thailand. But the next day, Vietnam denied ever having said that and stated that it did not regret the fact that its troops had crossed into Thai territory. What made Dr Mochtar make such a mistake?

Second, Dr Mochtar recently stated that he is not in favor of the United States providing military aid to the non-communist resistance in Cambodia. But during his recent visit to Bangkok, he denied having said that. He said that the press had misconstrued his words. What he actually said was that U.S. military aid should not be accepted if it interferes with ASEAN's attempt to find a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

Indonesia is becoming overly nervous because of its fear of China. This stems from the attempted revolution staged by the communist party in Indonesia. Indonesia charges that China supported this attempted revolution, which took place almost 20 years ago. Those Indonesian generals who are in control of the country today have a great hatred for China since many of their fellow generals were killed in that communist uprising. Thus, Indonesia wants Vietnam to block China. But how well does Indonesia "know" Vietnam? Even those in Jakarta cannot answer that question. They are like a farmer who happily picks up a snake curled up by the side of the road without knowing whether the snake is poisonous.

If Indonesia's military and foreign affairs sectors continue to diverge like this, ASEAN will have to be very careful. ASEAN is being struck from the back and is about to collapse.

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CSO: 4207/219

THAILAND

KHMER ROUGE IMAGE SEEN AS HELPING SRV

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 16-22 May 85 pp 35, 36

[Article: "The Khmer Rouge Image, the Longer It Remains, the Worse Things Will Become"]

[Excerpts] After quietly emerging from the forests and jungles of Cambodia and toppling the U.S.-backed government of Lon Nol in 1975, the combat forces of the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh filled with communist ideals of a very ruthless variety.

The attempt to transform Cambodian society in order to turn Cambodia into a land controlled by the leftist political ideals of the Khmer Rouge resulted in the death of a large number of Cambodian civilians, particularly educated people and people with high positions. It is thought that more than 1 million people were killed. This was a barbaric and sad period in Cambodia's history. This was condemned by the entire world. Vietnam has cited this as one reason why it invaded Cambodia, drove out the military forces and government of the Khmer Rouge and installed a puppet government headed by Heng Samrin.

The Khmer Rouge, who lost the battle to the Vietnamese in the capital, headed for the jungle in order to wage a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese. They have been fighting ever since 1978, but they have won neither the military war nor the political war. Even though the situation in the Cambodian war has changed greatly, the Khmer Rouge's image has not improved. An important reason for this is the barbarity of the Khmer Rouge and their bloody political ideals.

Many countries, including Thailand, are looking for a way to end the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam, which is supported by the Soviet Union. Time, money and the lives of soldiers have been lost, but this has not achieved any results. Vietnam still occupies most of Cambodia, the same puppet government is still in Phnom Penh and they are doing everything they can to maintain the status quo.

Two leaders in the Khmer coalition government are Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. Neither of these has any love for the Khmer Rouge leaders, that is, Khieu Samphan, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. They dislike these



people because of personal reasons and because of differences in political ideals. They hate them for having killed so many Cambodians, including relatives of Prince Sihanouk. But they have had to join forces in order to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia. It is hoped that in the future, after the Vietnamese have somehow been driven out of Cambodia, a general election will be held in Cambodia to give the Cambodian people a chance to decide their own future and elect a leader.

Even though the Khmer Rouge is detested by many factions and many countries, it continues to receive much support from China, a great power in this region. It has supported the Khmer Rouge to the extent that when the Khmer Rouge found itself in great trouble, China invaded northern Vietnam, saying that this was meant to teach Vietnam a lesson.

The fact that China has supported the Khmer Rouge while ASEAN has supported the Khmer coalition government is thought to be the reason why the coalition government has managed to maintain its seat in the United Nations as the representative of the Cambodian people. This is an international political game that bolsters the position of the Khmer coalition government.

Since the beginning of this year, the fighting between the Khmer coalition forces and the Vietnamese forces has increased in intensity. Vietnam seems to have gained the advantage. It has destroyed many of the bases of the Cambodian resistance forces. Furthermore, the incursions into Thailand by Vietnamese forces have resulted in clashes between Thai and Vietnamese forces.

There is no possibility of erasing the Khmer Rouge's terrible image. Its image just seems to grow worse. At first, many countries gave aid to Cambodia, but there has been a reaction to this. Also, Vietnam has spread propaganda and used many tricks in an attempt to cause splits in the Khmer coalition government and among the countries, such as the ASEAN countries, that provide support to the coalition government. They want to separate the Khmer Rouge [from the other two groups]. This would benefit Vietnam greatly, particularly in forging greater security and containing the forces that are opposing Vietnam's occupation. Even members of ASEAN disagree on the matter of supporting the Khmer Rouge. Only China's attitude has remained unchanged. China is also trying to help the various factions reach a compromise.

The future of the Khmer coalition government looks very dark on the combat front and on the international and internal political fronts. This stems from these splits. It is not known for sure how the Khmer Rouge feels. This group is still quite secretive. It refuses to disclose much about its activities. Occasionally, it announces the results of combat operations carried out by its forces. There are rumors that Pol Pot, who has remained underground, is very sick and that he is undergoing treatment somewhere.

11943

CSO: 4207/222

2 July 1985

## THAILAND

## COLUMN VIEWS ATHIT'S PLANNED BURMA VISIT

BK081212 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Jun 85 p 2

["Report" Column by Chaiwat Yonpiam: "Big Sun Goes to Burma"]

[Text] A report surfaced a couple of days ago that General Athit Kamlang-ek, "Big Sun," the supreme commander, will visit Burma at the invitation of Rangoon; the date has not yet been fixed. This report is important in itself in that one wonders what makes Burma so eager.

Thailand and Burma have known each other for ages, but as each other's adversary in history. However, in the past 30 years or so Rangoon has been an excellent friend of Bangkok. Bangkok and Rangoon have not quarrelled during this time, unlike Bangkok's relations with its neighbors on the opposite border.

The Thai-Burmese border is the longest of Thai borders. Yet it creates the least problem for Thailand when compared to its border with Indochinese countries. Thailand has never had problems with Burma like it now has with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Thai armed forces have never worked up a sweat fighting Burmese soldiers, but they repeatedly clashed with Vietnamese troops to expel them from Thai territory.

But the long Thai-Burmese border has its problems; it is not always peaceful. Thai and Burmese forces are busy suppressing illicit narcotics production and smuggling along the Shan State border with Thailand, which is carried out by various warlord groups that have their own armed followers. Thai and Burmese suppression campaigns do not have the coordination that campaigns against Malayan communists along the Thai-Malaysian border have through the Thai and Malaysian governments. This leads to observations that Burmese drug warlords exploit this lack of coordination by hiding in either Thai or Burmese territory as necessary to avoid pressure.

In the past 1 and 1/2 years Rangoon has deployed large numbers of troops to step up suppression of the Karen rebels along Thailand's western border down to the Gulf of Martaban. The Karens have been active for 40 years and they continue to be able to control the area along the Thai border which is called the Kawthulay State. Rangoon showed several times of late that it is determined to exterminate the Karen liberation movement as soon as possible but it is having a difficult time doing so. The Karens also have not shown signs of weakening because the state which they control the transit of goods to and from Thailand, enabling them to collect lucrative taxes.

Recently, Burmese forces attacked an important Karen base at Ban Phalu opposite Thailand's Mae Sot District of Tak Province, driving thousands of Karens to Thailand. The Karens retaliated vigorously and last week they mined the Rangoon-Mae Rameng railroad track, destroying a train carrying Burmese soldiers not far from the Thai border.

Although these incidents occurred in Burma, it is possible that Burma is feeling uneasy about Thailand's kindness and patience toward any group which wages fighting near its western border. One group, the Karens, regards Thailand as its "back wall" which they can rely on when fighting Burmese soldiers.

Gen Athit's visit probably has to do with Thailand's western border. As for how successful the Burmese Government will be in persuading Gen Athit to take any action benefiting its suppression of the Karens, the Burmese will probably find it difficult to extract a full response because to do so would be tantamount to Thailand opening by two hostile borders. Strategic planners think it would be bad for anyone to do things that could turn out to be to one's own disadvantage.

CSO: 4207/226

THAILAND

MP PHON ON EXPULSION FROM PARTY, RELATIONS WITH PREM

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 21-27 May 85 pp 12-16

[Interview with Col Phon Roengprasoeetwit, the deputy leader of the Thai Nation Party; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Do you think you will be able to join this government?

[Answer] Definitely. For the political benefits and for the benefit of the people and the nation. I will join, but on three conditions: 1. Prem is prime minister, 2. the constitution is revised, and 3. no matter how great the expenses, I must be in control. I asked about the expenses. Maj Gen Praman said that I could be in control. So no matter how great the expenses, the three conditions must be met. I have been in control and have never had any problems.

I support a censure motion for the six ministers, and I would support a no-confidence debate. But I could not support a censure motion aimed at Gen Prem. I could not do anything to hurt him since he has always supported me. Whenever anyone asked him, he always told them to support the Siam Democracy Party. Thus, I think that we are still in his debt. In playing politics, we have to have ideals. I have my own ideals and my own standpoint. I refuse to do anything that might harm Gen Prem. I once criticized him, and he asked me to come meet him. I told him that some of his ministers were no good. He admitted that. I asked him why he didn't do something about this. He said that he was taking action. That's what he said. If you don't agree, you can say so. After parliament convenes and the opposition puts forward a censure motion, I will [support] a reshuffle. I will wait until things are clearer. I know that some people in the cabinet need to be dismissed. Everyone knows this. This is the case in every party. But we have to wait since he is not a party leader. In taking action against a person, we have to wait on the party leader and appeal to the party leader.

As for the fact that Gen Prem has not reshuffled the cabinet, this must first be discussed with the party leaders. Thus, we must give him time. If he were the leader of a party, he could take action immediately. But he is not a party leader. He has to consult the leaders of the Social Action, Democrat, Prachakon Thai and National Democracy parties. He

is trying to do a good job. He said that he is trying to do the right thing. He has entrusted the deputy prime ministers with the task of controlling things. It isn't that he doesn't know what is happening. He knows everything. As for the Thai Nation Party, I don't care if they try to get rid of me. I really don't care. I have my own standpoint. I do not come from the Thai Nation Party. I come from the Siam Democracy Party. I joined the Thai Nation Party in order to participate in political activities, foster solidarity and solve the nation's problems.

Do you think that people like me are an asset to the country? There are tens of millions of others like me who are an asset to the country. Those rotten MPs! I have brought billions of baht into the country this year. What have they done? I don't have to talk nicely. Whenever they do something, they cite their standpoint... standpoint...standpoint. They are so involved in bidding on illegal goods in those provinces. I am a frank person. I don't care. I bring money into the country. That's what I am concerned with. This is a minor matter. I am not concerned about that at all. I am not worried at all. I play politics for the benefit of the nation and for what is right. I cannot be intimidated by anyone. I don't care. When we play politics, we should do so for the development and prosperity of the country. The economy is in terrible shape today. There is a depression. Even the prime minister agrees. We have to help the poor people. The prime minister is on top. If he doesn't know.... He is just entering the second year. I don't want to say too much. People will criticize me.

[Question] What stage has been reached in withdrawing names from the no-confidence motion?

[Answer] That all depends on what people want to do. Some are in favor of withdrawing [Prem's] name and others are not. I support this fully. But if there is a no-confidence debate on the six ministers, I will submit all their names. I am sure that there are 108 votes. As for expulsion, that is their affair, not mine. If they want to expel me, that's fine. That's their affair. I'm not interested. If a new election is held, I want to say... "great." Let them expel me and run against me. I dare them. Let them run against me in Uthai Thani Province.

If there is a vote of no-confidence on Gen Prem on the 29th, I will resign from the Thai Nation Party that day. I am very serious about that. I have already written my letter of resignation. I will leave during the middle of parliament.

[Question] What about revising the constitution on the divided-zone election method?

[Answer] As for divided-zone elections, even Achan Khukrit admits that joint-zone elections are too much trouble. Others don't realize how much work is involved. Is it because of me or because the constitution is dictatorial? Just 23 people wrote this and it is used nationwide. Let's



see if it is revised. If they do so, I won't get involved. Joint-zone elections should be changed. Things are misinterpreted. If 507 MPs resign or die, it doesn't mean that they made a mistake. President Buntheng has decided that there was a mistake. I have won on the matter of revising the constitution. Reporters haven't written anything about this. You are afraid of being criticized, aren't you (laughs).

[Question] What does Maj Gen Chatchai think about a vote of no-confidence directed at Gen Prem?

[Answer] That is his affair. He signed his name not to hold a no-confidence debate. We are close. We have chats frequently. He hasn't said anything about that. He has allowed people to make up their own minds. But really, he feels the same way I do. He is in favor of a debate on only six ministers. We know how to fight. I sleep well these days. I am happy.

As for expelling my subordinates, that is, Prem Malakun or Thawi Kraikhup, let them go ahead and expel them. There are some who are jealous and who have weaknesses. They want to destroy the party. The Thai Nation Party has good people. But for some reason, it lost to the Democrat Party in the elections in Bangkok Metropolitan. This happened because you people supported them. No matter how much help I provided, we could never win. The people are experiencing many problems and here we are expelling people.

[Question] Can you tell us which people in the Thai Nation Party are jealous?

[Answer] There are many such people. But I will let you find out who they are by yourself. I don't know. Whenever a party gets close to the government, something has to happen. I don't know which members of the Thai Nation Party are honest and which are dishonest and evil. They constantly try to find fault. Why did anything have to be written about the prime minister [not] being elected? Even President Uthai has never said anything about that. Whether the prime minister is an elected official or not depends on the MPs who register for him. And then a hue and cry is raised. If we don't register, why do things have to be written? That's stupid. A party leader with 165 votes can become prime minister. Party leaders without 165 votes should keep quiet. Anyone who hopes to gain by having a joint-zone, joint-number system is stupid. There are probably few left. I haven't seen anyone. I don't know who said this. The prime minister has enough problems already. Don't bother him. When I play politics, I don't think about those things. I just try to help the villagers.

When I tell the prime minister that something is wrong, he accepts this. He says, "I will handle it." If I tell him something that is incorrect, he calls me in and scolds me for a few hours. Last month, he asked me why I had criticized him. I told him that his economic cabinet was no good. I once warned him about this. The decisions to

restrict credit, devalue the baht and increase taxes were all terrible decisions. These things should not have been done. I can earn 200 million right away from "packing." At present, I have 23 accounts, not 27. If you are thinking about taking advantage of me.... The government is exploiting me in every way. This is wrong. I told him that. Restricting credit will just cause losses. Taxes must be lowered, not increased. Increasing taxes will just cause more suffering for the people. Only idiots would raise taxes. It will be impossible to collect the taxes. People will cheat and avoid paying their taxes. Believe me. Increasing taxes will destroy and oppress the people. They won't know what to do and will have to find someone else to rely on. Everyone will say this. The prime minister knows this. We have to be sympathetic since he doesn't belong to a party. Being alone is difficult.

[Question] In short, the economic situation during the period of the Prem 4 government is terrible.

[Answer] The economic situation is now very bad. The economy is terrible. Administrators have ruined the economy. Many mistakes have been made, from restricting credit to devaluing the baht and increasing taxes. There are other things that we should have done, but we didn't. This may have been the fault of the Ministry of Finance or officials.

[Question] Do you think that the economic problems will result in any political changes? That is, do you think that the prime minister will resign or that parliament will be dissolved?

[Answer] The prime minister has not made a mistake. I don't think that he will resign. I don't know about dissolving parliament. I haven't thought about the possibility of his resigning or dissolving parliament.

[Question] Will there be political changes?

[Answer] Yes. I am sure that there will be political changes.

[Question] Because of what?

[Answer] Because of the terrible state of the economy.

[Question] And because of people too, right?

[Answer] That's right. Even the Social Action Party has expelled one of its ministers.

[Question] Lt Gen Chawalit Wongchaiyut said that this is a factor that could lead to a coup d'etat. As a former military officer, what is your view on this?

[Answer] If I were still a soldier, I would have staged a coup d'etat a long time ago.

[Question] Is there any possibility of that happening?

[Answer] No. Because at present, the problems must be solved immediately. If you want to use regulations, things must be like this. If you want to solve things immediately, would you use medicine or perform an operation? Either method can be used. Would you use medicine or perform an operation? If a person has a cancer, you can treat it with drugs or you can perform an operation. If the operation would cure the patient, that's fine. But it's better not to operate if the patient might die. It is better to treat the patient with drugs.

[Question] In short, there are now factors that could lead to a coup d'etat.

[Answer] Yes. There are many factors. But they won't do that. Soldiers love democracy. They will show great restraint.

[Question] If it became necessary to stage a coup d'etat in order to solve the nation's problems, which group would stage the coup?

[Answer] There isn't any particular group. The army is unified. It has good solidarity. There aren't any problems. The army is fully united.

[Question] Does that mean that if a coup d'etat is carried out, it will be Gen Prem's group that stages the coup?

[Answer] They wouldn't tell me since I am a civilian. How could I know? I am no longer in the military. Particualrly Gen Prem's group. I am no longer a member.

[Question] It is Gen Prem's group that holds real power, isn't that right.

[Answer] There is no Prem group or Athit group. The entire military is united. They don't have any problems. Today's officers love Prime Minister Prem. There is not one who doesn't.

[Question] As a former officer, do you really think that the military is united today?

[Answer] Yes, I do. Just as always. But as for what they say.... They are actually united.

[Question] Who is more qualified to become RTA CINC, Lt Gen Chawalit or Lt Gen Phichit?

[Answer] That is not my business. That is up to their superiors. We can't say anything about that. That is up to their superior officers. We are not involved. If I were the minister of defense, I would tell you.

[Question] But in your personal view, which one is more qualified?

[Answer] Both are qualified.

[Answer] In a situation such as this, who should get the position?

[Answer] I don't know. Both are close. They are friends. Lt Gen Phichit and Lt Gen Chawalit respect each other.

[Question] Some say that you are the puppet of the military and that you "dance to the tune" of the military. How do you feel about that?

[Answer] I was a soldier. How could I be a puppet! I was a soldier. I have to do what I think is right. The military must be the foundation of the country since it has principles, rules and regulations. I don't think that civilians have reached the level of the military.

[Question] Does that mean that if we feel that the military is right, when the military recommends something, we can respond in order to....

[Answer] No. I have ideas. I am senior to these soldiers since I am a minister and hold the title of chaophraya.

[Question] What is your view on revising that part of the constitution dealing with elections and allowing regular government officials to hold political positions?

[Answer] Frankly, I want all knowledgeable and capable people to help solve the nation's problems. That is my objective. I don't want ignorant and unqualified people in charge as at present. They may be able to solve the problems, but it will take 100 years.

[Question] How likely is it that [regular government officials] will be allowed to hold political positions?

[Answer] There is a 50-50 chance. What is preventing this is that our political system is changing from "black" to "white." It will take several "coats" of paint. I would like to see knowledgeable and capable people brought in to help govern the country. That is my hope. I think that there are many capable civil servants and people in state enterprises who could help govern the country. I firmly believe that. Many civil servants and people in state enterprises are much smarter than today's ministers. There are many such people.

[Question] Will you propose that the motion to revise the constitution, which is stuck in parliament, be revived?

[Answer] Yes. It must be revived since it has not yet been killed. I am still an MP. People should interpret things correctly. There will be problems the next time, too. There are 500 people in parliament.

But that time, 507 MPs came. I have evidence. People who die and resign are no longer MPs!

[Question] At present, are there any factors that could lead to parliament being dissolved or to the cabinet being reshuffled?

[Answer] I don't know. If I were Prime Minister Prem, I would give you an answer. If I were Gen Prem, I would tell you what I would do. I can respond in only one way. I can't say anything about this. It is not my responsibility. I can't say anything since it isn't my concern. My concern is whether I will sell any pineapple tomorrow. That is what I am concerned with.

[Question] As for the Thai Nation Party expelling you from the party for not supporting the no-confidence motion, what will your response be?

[Answer] I am happy. I won't do anything. I am glad. I will speak frankly. I don't have to do anything. I don't have to waste time or say anything.

[Question] Aren't you afraid of losing your position?

[Answer] No. I will join some other party. There is nothing to be afraid of. Why should I be afraid? I was born to be a fighter.

[Question] Then you will definitely submit your resignation if a no-confidence debate is held on Prime Minister Prem, is that right?

[Answer] I have said that the time has not yet come. The press has criticized me. Wait until the time comes.

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CSO: 4207/221



THAILAND

DEPUTY PREMIER SAYS CABINET RESHUFFLE 'UNLIKELY'

BK100845 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun this morning said he had heard no word on a Cabinet reshuffle, suggesting that such a step is unlikely at the moment.

Speaking to reporters, he said only Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon could decide on a reshuffle and if any party leader in the coalition government had any ideas on the subject, they should talk to the head of government.

Pol Gen Prachuap made the remarks following a press report that there might be a Cabinet reshuffle after passage of the 1986 Budget Bill.

The report came after an interview over the weekend in which Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot said a Cabinet reshuffle in the near future had become less likely since the government had won the confidence of Parliament with the survival of four economic ministers through a censure motion last week.

At the same time, M. R. Khukrit said SAP would remain loyal to the government, but called on it to play a more constructive role in solving the country's problems so as to maintain the level of support it enjoys.

He also predicted that the opposition would be unable to cause any problems for the government for the rest of the parliamentary session as a result of its failure to oust any of the four ministers.

But Secretary General Prayun Suraniwong of the National Democracy Party, a partner in the ruling coalition, said there should be a reshuffle.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, he said a change of economic ministers was needed as it was clear that the country's economy had not been healthy under the government's administration over the past 2 years.

However, he added that each party in the coalition government should discuss the matter separately if a reshuffle was deemed necessary.

In related remarks, the Chat Thai Party's Nakhon Ratchasima MP Kon Thappharangsi said he did not expect a reshuffle would take place as government MP's showed good cooperation during the censure debate last Thursday.

Commenting on M.R. Khukrit's comments, he said the SAP leader should be well informed on the situation.

CSO: 4200/1063

THAILAND

8 JUNE EDITORIALS VIEW NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE

BK101321 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language dailies--RAT, MATICHON and NAE0 NA--on 8 June carry editorials on the no-confidence debate against four cabinet members proposed by the opposition Chat Thai Party on 5 and 6 June.

THAI RAT's 800-word page 4 editorial entitled "The Grilling Debate Against the Ministers" cites the leader of the opposition party as saying before the beginning of the marathon debate on 5 June that the opposition had no intention "to defeat" the government during the debate. It says that the censure motion was designed "to enable the government to see its shortcomings." The editorial notes that the stability of the country must come before that of political parties, saying: "The cabinet members who have been the target of criticism both inside and outside the parliament should be replaced." In conclusion, the editorial says: "The prime minister should take this opportunity to reshuffle his cabinet because the weak points of the four ministers are now obvious. Besides, the opposition has already informed the government during the censure debate in the national assembly of what is wrong with the cabinet."

MATICHON's 800-word page 4 editorial entitled "The Opening of the General Debate" says that the opposition party called for a no-confidence motion against the four cabinet members--Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet and Industry Minister Op Wasurat--in accordance with article 137 of the constitution. However, the ministers successfully managed to defeat the censure move. The editorial says: "The general debate provided a good opportunity for Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun to explain the work of his ministry clearly. As a result, he turned to harvest more confidence votes than the other three ministers," adding that consequently his economic and austerity policies will receive more support from all concerned. The editorial expresses concern over the low confidence votes cast for Industry Minister Op Wasurat. The paper notes: "The no-confidence motion is a common practice under democratic rule. It provides the opportunity to examine and control the government's performance. At the same time, the government can take the same occasion to propagate its achievements."

NAEO NA's 700-word page 3 editorial entitled "The Mirror" says: "It is quite necessary for the government to listen to criticism from the opposition if it

intends to serve the interests of the people and country." Stressing that the opposition party's move to grill the government reflects to a certain extent the people's attitude toward the government, the editorial says: "The people are now suffering most from economic problems" and that, in reality, the cost of living has remarkably increased. The editorial notes that "corruption" among government officials is causing the people to lose their faith in the government and says that the result of the vote at the end of the no-confidence debate should trigger the prime minister and leaders of the four parties in the coalition to review past mistakes and find a remedy. "It is more difficult to win the hearts of the people than to defeat the opposition in the National Assembly," it says.

CSO: 4207/226

THAILAND

PRASONG DISCUSSES MEETING WITH UNHCR OFFICIAL

BK111048 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Visiting Deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] William Smyser held talks with National Security Council [NSC] Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri at 0900 today. Following the meeting, the NSC secretary general told reporters that the deputy UNHCR's trip is to observe the refugee problem in Thailand in order to find solutions to the related problems, such as resettlement in third countries, the feeding of refugees, and the voluntary repatriation program.

The deputy UNHCR thanked the Thai Government and people for continuously helping Indochinese refugees, enabling them to survive and a large number of them to resettle in third countries. As for the about 120,000 refugees remaining in the holding centers, the UNHCR is cooperating with several third countries in continuing to admit them for resettlement.

The NSC secretary general said he consulted with the deputy UNHCR on the screening procedure for Lao who enter Thailand as refugees. The Thai authorities will seriously try to identify the bonafide refugees in line with the set regulations by allowing UNHCR representatives in Thailand to observe. The screening will start soon in all districts bordering Laos. We will ask the UNHCR to contact third countries in admitting bonafide refugees who pass the screening. Fake refugees will be repatriated to their homeland.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said he asked the deputy UNHCR to speed up the contacts with the countries of the Lao and Cambodian refugees for the voluntary repatriation program in order to ensure these refugees return home safely. There is now a large number of refugees who want to return home, but their countries try to refuse accepting them and try to link the refugee problems to political problems. The deputy UNHCR agreed to carry out effective measures.

The NSC secretary general said that the deputy UNHCR informed him that the antipiracy program carried out by Thailand in the past 2-3 years has helped ease the piracy problem successfully. The deputy UNHCR said that since the program is still necessary and will be continued from July this year to 1986, several countries have donated \$1.6 million for the operation. Donations for another year of the antipiracy program are expected to reach \$2.6 million by the end of September.

CSO: 4207/226



THAILAND

PHICHAI SAYS DEMOCRATIC BOYCOTT 'NOT BIG PROBLEM'

BK110856 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Democrat MPS' Boycott of the government's parliamentary co-ordinating committee meeting yesterday does not indicate a rift in the coalition, Democrat Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said this morning.

"It's not a big problem," said a smiling Phichai as he arrived for a weekly Cabinet meeting.

A democrat source, however, said the boycott was a gesture of protest against the Social Action Party (SAP) whose MPS last Thursday refused to vote for a democrat bill seeking to change the law to allow women to use their family names after marriage.

The co-ordinating committee had earlier asked the four coalition partners--Democrat, SAP, Prachakon Thai and National Democracy parties--to support the bill, the source said.

Dr Akhom Sorasuchat, a democrat member of the committee, said he and the other three democrats were "sick" yesterday because of the defeat of the surname bill.

Phichai said this morning that the democrat members "felt a little bit upset" but assured that they would participate in the next meeting of the co-ordinating committee.

In the interview, Phichai also reiterated his view that there was no need for a cabinet reshuffle at the moment.

All the Cabinet ministers had performed their duties at the best of their ability and there was no conflict in the coalition government, he added.

CSO: 4200/1063

THAILAND

ATHIT VOICES CONCERN FOR SAFETY OF REFUGEES

BK111448 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters after his meeting with the deputy UN high commissioner for refugees [UNHCR] yesterday that the UNHCR is satisfied with the humanitarian assistance given to the Indochinese refugees by Thailand. He said:

[Begin recording] [Athit] He came here to thank the Thai Government and armed forces for the good treatment of refugees. I myself expressed my gratitude for the officials they have sent here to help us and told him that the refugees have caused a heavy burden to our country. Fortunately, assistance from many countries has much helped relieve our burden. I have asked him to persuade third countries to take more refugees from us. The presence of the high number of refugees in our country can pose a prolonged problem for us. He has agreed to help us.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you discuss with him the newly-arrived refugees?

[Athit] We have placed those people in a safe area. After the situation returns to normal and if they want to return to their country, we will let them go. However, we are also concerned about their safety. We will not push them back to areas in which danger still prevails. I told him that most of the people we repatriated were sent to safe areas. However, the reported mishaps occurred after they had already resettled. [End recording]

CSO: 4207/226

THAILAND

F16 ENGINE PARTS MAY BE DEFECTIVE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Engines of F16 A and B Aircraft Said to Be Defective; New Engines Must Be Installed"]

[Text] It has been revealed that the F16 A and B aircraft in Denmark have engine problems and problems with parts. NATO has had to ground the aircraft. These are not suited to conditions in Thailand. The United States has switched to using F16 C and D aircraft.

On 13 May, diplomatic and aircraft industry reports informed MATICHON that the F16 A, which Thailand is planning to purchase from the United States, has engine problems and tactical problems. Both the F16 A and F16 B use the Pratt and Whitney F-100 PW 100 engine. This engine has many problems with parts. Last week, Loyd Rosemann, the deputy assistant chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force for logistics and communications, announced that 28 percent of the Pratt and Whitney F-100 PW 100 engines kept in reserve for use by the U.S. Air Force cannot be used because of a shortage of parts. At present, a number of F16 aircraft used by the Danish air force and NATO have had to be grounded because of these engine problems.

"Even though the deputy assistant chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force has cited problems that the U.S. Air Force has had in managing things and purchasing [parts], the fact is that this engine has many problems. In particular, there is the problem of certain engine parts burning out. Also, the thrust is not suitable for making tactical air-to-ground attacks, which is something that we need. That is, we need the F16 to defend the country along the border," said a news source.

The news report also stated that to solve this problem, the U.S. Air Force switched to using F16 C and D aircraft in December 1982 based on the program to modify F16 aircraft.

The U.S. Air Force implemented this program in February 1980. The aircraft will be improved so that it has the capability to attack targets more accurately. Also, the control system and the cockpit

flight instruments will be improved. But what is most important is that the old engine will be replaced by General Electric's F100 GE 100 engine. This will be called the F16 C. This is a single-seat model. The two-seat F16 D is a training aircraft.

Besides the U.S. Air Force, the air forces of Israel, Korea and Turkey will all use the same engine. The news report stated that by the end of 1986, the U.S. Air Force will have received 125 of these engines. Israel will have received 100 engines and Turkey 173.

Thailand has purchased 12 F16 aircraft--including 8 F16 A aircraft, which are single-seat aircraft, and 4 F16 B aircraft, which are two-seat training aircraft--at a cost of \$317.9 million, or 8.9 billion baht. The U.S. Congress approved the sale at the beginning of May. Last week, the U.S. government sent officials to explain the details and conditions of the purchase to Thai officials. If things proceed according to the agreement, which is referred to as L.O.O., Thailand will receive the F16 A and B aircraft in the next 3-4 years.

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CSO: 4207/222

THAILAND

ATHIT ON SHARE FUNDS, NAVY SMUGGLING

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 27 May-2 Jun 85 pp 18-21

[Interview with Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Today, many people, government officials, soldiers and policemen are under great stress because of what has happened with the Charter, Mae Chamoy and Mae Nokkao funds during the past 2-3 months. Parents are responsible for their school-age children. Interest has to be paid to the banks. Vehicles have had to be repossessed. Some people who have not had the money to pay the interest owed have sold their retirement allowance. Is there any way to get Chamoy to come forward and pay the interest that she owes people? We hope that you will be a knight on a white horse who can help us.

[Answer] I have great sympathy for subordinates who had hoped to have happiness and a good life like others. It's difficult to talk about what right and wrong means. People who do the right thing have been disappointed, as have those who have followed the wrong path. Life is filled with risk. There is risk whether we act properly or improperly. Thus, people have chosen to do something improper, which can be risky, but very profitable. But at present, people have suffered great losses. These great losses are not the result of complacency or lack of sympathy on our part. We have great sympathy for our subordinates. We feel sorry for the people who are suffering from the various problems.

Let's look at the facts. At first, we were sorry that she had to flee. But now, I feel sure that she intended to flee all along and that she intended to make use of the situation to flee. Because it can be seen that the law, or royal act, that was promulgated did not affect those who had engaged in such activities prior to the promulgation of this law. Rather, it affected those who engaged in such activities subsequent to the promulgation of the law. This is a control, or suppression, law. It does not affect anyone who is carrying on activities [properly].

We have told her to come forward and settle matters regardless of the consequences. She must come out of hiding and clear up things. She has not responded. I don't know where to find her. People want to see her and so she should come forward as soon as possible (listeners laughed). I assure you that if she comes forward quickly and meets



with officials, everything will be done in an orderly manner, and she will be safe. We will protect her and so she doesn't need to fear for her safety. We will protect her. We just want her to come forward and clear up matters. Whether a little or a lot is owed, she can contract debts. That's all right (listeners laugh).

If she is smart, she will come forward now and pay her customers 10-30 percent. Her customers would feel a little better. By refusing to say anything and remaining quiet like this, she just makes things worse. This puts the burden on the government, which has clearly announced that it has not filed charges or taken any action against her. But she has not come forward. I don't know what to do. I have told [Chamoy's] husband to go and talk with her. She knows that if she comes forward, the problems can be solved. Low-ranking soldiers are poor. Their poverty is something to be pitied. No one likes to take a risk. But they did so because they had no other choice. They wanted a better life.

It must be admitted that government officials earn very low salaries. They were trying to help themselves and their families. Even though she made a mistake, we must give her time to correct things. We cannot expect her to change herself all of a sudden. We must give her time. We understand this. But the important thing is that those engaged in this feel numb. They should come forward and tell the truth. They should not flee. If they remain hidden now, they will have to do so for the rest of their lives. If they flee now, they will have to flee for the rest of their lives. It's not worth it.

It's only a matter of repaying the money. She should do this. If she repaid the money, things would be fine. But if she doesn't come forward now, she will have to remain hidden for the rest of her life. She shouldn't think that she can appear just anywhere. We are giving her a chance. She should come forward and admit the truth. I am giving her this chance. If she comes forward, we will be glad to protect her. She doesn't have to worry about being harmed. We will look after her. Everything possible should be done to resolve this problem. That is all we want.

I am now waiting to see when Mae Chamoy will come forward. That's all I can do. I don't know what else to do to help. I don't know where she is. I don't know where she could be. I understand and sympathize. Superior officers are not complacent about this. Soldiers and civilians are all in this together. The thing is that I am the "elbow." People from every walk of life bought shares. Some bought a fraction of a share. I don't know what to do.

[Question] There have been reports that the navy has used naval ships to smuggle goods into the country. What is your view on this?

[Answer] It is not clear whether goods were smuggled or, if they were, whether large or small quantities were involved. The matter is still not clear. Don't try to blow things out of proportion. The newspaper headlines stated that the navy is transporting smuggled goods. But these reports are not based on facts.

When warships visit other countries, the seamen, who are low-level government officials, purchase a few items for themselves. We have to look at people's intentions. This happens quite frequently. It is not a major issue. I don't have all the details on this particular instance. If there was smuggling, the matter will be handled based on the regulations, and they will have to pay taxes. But don't say that the navy is engaged in smuggling goods. This damages the reputation of all sailors in the navy. That is not right. A minor matter should not be blown out of proportion like this. Nothing should be said that might harm morale. If they are asked to pay a tax, they will do so. They haven't violated any [law].

I am trying to be very clear. As their superior officer, I have to boost their morale. They are not guilty of a criminal offense. This is an ordinary matter. Printing such headlines is harmful. What will navy personnel, both those on active duty and those who are no longer on active duty, think about this? They are concerned about their honor and prestige. Think about whether that was right. They did not bring in goods in order to sell the goods or have financiers sell the goods. Every warship has a captain who is responsible for things. If the charges are true, the captain will be dismissed from service. But we must be sure that a violation has occurred. But until we are sure, they must be shown some respect. If people are treated as if they are guilty, this will be harmful, and people's morale will suffer. I am a commander. There are both good and bad things. What is bad can be corrected. But you can't blame everyone. There must be solidarity. The navy is now fighting along the border. Let's boost their morale.

[Question] The reports state that vehicles were transported.

[Answer] What vehicles? That's impossible. A person might bring in cigarettes or one or two radios. But who could smuggle in such a large item? Vehicles? That's impossible. The ships are too small. Our navy doesn't have any large ships. That's an exaggeration. I am not in the navy. But I like fairness. If people really have violated the law, I will punish them. But until there is clear evidence and not just rumors, people should stop talking like this. Such talk is just harmful. Rumors have been spread, and it has now reached the point where people say that vehicles have been smuggled in. We don't have any ships that could carry vehicles. That's impossible.

This has been occurring on a very small scale for years. When sailors go abroad, they buy cigarettes and radios for their friends. We are very strict about people engaging in this on an organized basis. The

officials concerned probably did not intend to have this blown out of all proportion like this. They understand. But once this was reported, it became a major issue. I am not making insinuations about anyone. But as their superior officer, I am responsible.

11943

CSO: 4207/222

THAILAND

REGIONAL ARMY CHIEF ON SECURITY IN SOUTH

BK100206 Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Interview on "Army Meets the People Program" with Commander of the 4th Army Region Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong by unidentified reporter in Songkhla Province, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Good morning, General.

[Wanchai] Good morning.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you about the general situation in the south under the responsibility of the 4th Army Region as well as the policy adopted by the army at present.

[Wanchai] In the south at present, there are still three kinds of insurgency movements that constitute a threat to internal security. The first group is the communist terrorists. There are still about 600 armed terrorists, but they have been completely defeated, politically and militarily. There is no chance for them to revive, I believe. Of the 600, we can place them in three categories. First are those who still believe in Marxism-Leninism and who are determined to pursue armed struggle. There is only a small number of them. The second group consists of criminals. There are not very many of them either. The third group is the patriotic and democracy-loving people who once joined the Communist Party of Thailand but who have now abandoned the party. They have moved to the lowlands and are earning an honest living. They are only waiting for the right moment to report to the authorities to prove their innocence and pursue a peaceful struggle for what they want. Of the three groups, the criminals are giving us the most trouble. They are harassing the people, extorting protection fees, and wielding a dark influence on innocent people. We place a priority on suppressing this group. In conclusion, I would like to say that the communists' influence in the south is always declining and that there is no hope for them to revive.

[Reporter] I would like to ask about the policy adopted by the 4th Army Region to improve the situation and bring peace to the 14 southern provinces.

[Wanchai] The policy adopted by the 4th Army Region to uphold internal security in the south is based on Policy 66/2523. We have selected

for implementation policies that we consider suitable for the situation in the south. There are five major points. First, we must end the fighting among the people in the country as soon as possible. That is, the first task for us is to end the terrorist problem. We have achieved considerable successes in this task. Terrorist activities are very rare now. The second duty for us is to provide security for the people's lives and property in areas under our jurisdiction. This is the second major task because it involves investment and tourism in the south. Third, we must eliminate dark influences and dictatorship, which are widespread in the south. We are resorting to peaceful means to achieve this. We will never tolerate a kangaroo court in our area. As the three policies have achieved the relative calm necessary for development projects, we have thus formulated the fourth and fifth policies. The fourth task for us is to accelerate work under the royally initiated projects for local development. The fifth task is to cooperate with and support the work of all government units in the south related to economic and social development. The last two duties are necessary for the south to achieve permanent peace.

[Reporter] What areas in the south still require a military presence to keep the situation under control?

[Wanchai] There are still some areas, not very large, where innocent people have to strive to protect their interests from the criminals who have moved down from the mountainous areas. The army has to pay close attention to these areas. We have set up three units of combined civilian-policy-military forces in these areas. The areas under our close watch are the border area between Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces; the border between Trang, Phatthalung, and Nakhon Si Thammarat; and finally the areas in districts of the five southernmost provinces.

[Reporter] What types of problems are these areas facing?

[Wanchai] The biggest complaints we receive concern problems of dark influences trying to exploit the rich natural resources of the south. As we still do not have adequate measures to guarantee fair distribution of the wealth in the south to all people, some influential groups are taking advantage of others under the laissez-faire system.

[Reporter] As the area under the jurisdiction of the 4th Army Region also covers the Thai-Malaysian border, I would like to ask what the problems are there, how the army has tackled these problems, and what progress is being made in the Thai-Malaysian border demarcation?

[Wanchai] Our responsibilities concerning security at the Thai-Malaysian border can be divided into two groups--suppression and economic development. Concerning suppression, we have to deal with guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. They are still pursuing their goal of overthrowing the state power in Malaysia. Anyway, their hopes of gaining political power seem utterly dim or even impossible. CPM guerrillas are still conducting subversive activities along the Thai-Malaysian border. On the Thai side, they have set up a secret-society racket to collect fees from Thai people, from whom they



collect an average of 100 million baht annually. They also commit criminal movements operating along the common border. We have cooperated to achieve our purposes, and I hope that such cooperation will yield better results in future.

Concerning economic and social development, we also have a joint committee with Malaysia. I am chairman on the Thai side, whereas the permanent secretary of the Malaysian Ministry of Home Affairs is chairman on the Malaysian side. Our responsibilities involve all kinds of economic and social issues in the area. If the problem is beyond the responsibility of the 4th Army Region, we forward it to the Interior Ministry--there is another committee at a higher level with the interior minister as chairman on the Thai side. We have achieved considerable results in tackling those problems. Many issues have been settled since I took over as chairman of the committee. I have noticed that cooperation between our two countries is yielding satisfactory results.

[Reporter] Well, can we say that cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia to solve the problems on their common border has yielded good results and that both countries are cooperating with each other well?

[Wanchai] Yes. We have also achieved a better understanding of each other. We understand that Malaysia has internal problems and vice versa. For instance, about the suppression of CPM guerrillas, we did not deal with this problem right at the beginning because we still had to busy ourselves with suppressing the communist terrorists and the southern separatists. Malaysia at one time blamed us for not being sincere in cooperating to suppress the CPM guerrillas. Now they have come to understand our problem and no longer accuses us. We are now free to deal with the CPM guerrillas as we have already managed to defeat the communist terrorists and the southern separatists. Malaysia, meanwhile, has reiterated to us that the Malaysian Government does not support the southern separatists movement. It was some Malaysian elements who were exploiting religion to cover clandestine support for the separatist movement in Thailand. Malaysia told us it also needs some time to deal with this problem as it is impossible for Malaysia to sever links with these people abruptly. We understand their explanation. Such mutual understanding has resulted in a smoother cooperation.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

**PURCHASE OF F-16'S**--According to Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the issue of purchase of F-16's will be submitted for cabinet consideration on time. There is a slight problem in that the Budget Bureau wants the purchase to be paid for from the national budget, but the air force wants to use its own budget. Asked to confirm the report that the United States will extend the term of payment to 30 years, Phaniang said he had already checked on this and learned that it is true. This extension of the payment period will help reduce the air force burden considerably. Budget Bureau Director Bodi Chunnanon said the Budget Bureau wants the purchase to be paid from the national budget so that the air force will not have to cut down on its projects. In any event, the bureau will negotiate the matter with the air force. Bodi said he has no information about the United States' extending the term of payment for the F-16's. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Jun 85 p 3 BK]

**BOYCOTT AGAINST VIETNAM URGED**--Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said he did not believe that Vietnamese occupation forces could remain in Cambodia forever, adding that the resistance forces have now gained the upper hand in the fighting. He noted that the three resistance factions should unite to fight for their country's sovereignty. The army secretary said he did not believe that Vietnam would be able to seal off the long Cambodian border with Thailand to prevent Cambodian refugees from returning home from Thailand. The Thai-Cambodian border covers a long distance across vast forested areas. The most Vietnam can do is prevent its soldiers from fleeing to Thailand. He appealed to all countries to boycott Vietnam to end its act of aggression and hooliganism in this region. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEON in Thai 9 Jun 85 p 2 BK]

**BUYING ELECTRICITY FROM LAOS**--We buy about 3 percent of our overall electricity consumption from Laos. This purchase is a friendly, fraternal act to help Laos. Laos produces a great deal hydroelectric power and consumes only a little. We buy all the remainder, almost on a continual basis. Our electrical generating performance is very good. We buy from Laos what Laos wants to sell and at the rate we deem suitable. We produce electricity cheaply from water and ignite and, therefore, the price we pay should not exceed the price at which we can produce ourselves. We are pleased to buy electricity from Laos and thus help our neighbor, which has surplus of electricity. It is 1-way purchase--Laos does not buy electricity from us, except only on a few occasions

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when it encounters an electricity problem. Therefore, we buy at an appropriate rate. [Undated statement by Squadron Leader Kamthion Sunthuwanon, director of the Electricity Generating Authority--recorded] [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Jun 85 BK]

GOVERNMENT REVENUE EXPENDITURE FIGURES--The Finance Ministry has reported that the government had a surplus of 17,521.1 million baht during the first 6 months of this fiscal year from October 1984 to March 1985. The government's total revenue during this period was 93,623.1 million baht, and the expenditure amounted to 76,102 million baht. Out of the total revenue, 21,806.4 million baht came from loans. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Jun 85 BK]

CLASH WITH TRIBESMEN--I just received a verbal report that at about 1000 yesterday an armed unit of hilltribesmen of various tribes--Muser, Lisu and Shan--surrounded a village, the name of which I forget, in Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai. Preliminary reports said these tribesmen were tracking down fellow tribesmen who stole some articles. Several of our provincial policemen happened to be in the surrounded village, but they were eventually able to slip out. Reports said the purpose of the tribesmen was not to surround the policemen. Our force was sent to inspect the situation and clashed with the tribesmen. The situation has now returned to normal. [Statement by Chiang Mai Governor Chanya Phunsiriwong to unidentified Radio Thailand reporter; date not given--recorded] [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Jun 85 BK]

PAYING FOR F-16'S--A contract for the sale of 12 F-16 jetfighters to Thailand is expected to be signed on 17 June. Air Force Commander in Chief Praphan Thupatemi says the air force is now waiting for the Budget Bureau's reply to the air force plan before forwarding it to the cabinet for approval. He says that he has not yet to be [as heard] officially informed of the United States' offer on a 30-year repayment term. The air force has submitted a 5-year payment period for the plan. He adds that the payment period will pose much financial burden for the country in paying high interest rates. The government had better spend the amount in developing the army. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Jun 85 BK]

PRC TO BUY FISHMEAL--China has agreed to buy 3,000 tonnes of Thai fishmeal, deputy director general of the Thai Department of Foreign Trade Chatchawan Sukitwanit said upon his return from China last Sunday. Mr Chatchawan said that a second visit to China will be made soon to negotiate a proposal to discuss countertrade arrangement between Thai fishmeal and Chinese soybean meal. The deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Department said that during the talks in China, Chinese authorities agreed to open up their market for Thai fishmeal, with the initial import of 3,000 tonnes. He said further that Thailand wanted to sell more, and the Chinese officials then proposed that the amount above 3,000 tonnes should come in the form of countertrade. They will sell Thailand soybean meal and Thailand will sell them fishmeal. Thai fishmeal exports to China could reach 10,000 tonnes, the deputy director general of the Thai Foreign Trade Department said. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 11 Jun 85 BK]

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ANS GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN ODDAR MEANCHEY

BK070343 Bangkok BANGKOK POST IN English 7 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] The Sihanoukist (ANS) Army has been operating deeper inside Kampuchea, ambushing Vietnamese troops on several occasions, particularly in Oddar Meanchey Province, the BANGKOK POST learned last night:

Diplomatic sources close to the Sihanoukists said that the clashes occurred around the first week to the latter half of May. Although the exact number of Vietnamese killed was not known, the sources said the Sihanoukists have disabled one Russian-built heavy truck.

The informed sources said that one of the attacks was 18 kilometers deep inside Kampuchea.

The sources said the Sihanoukists first attacked an unknown number of Vietnamese troops around Pongro near Highway 6 in Siem Reap Province. The sources added that at about 10:00 AM on 12 Monday, 40 ANS fighters attacked a Russian-built truck carrying a number of Vietnamese soldiers about three kilometres northeast of Phum Khtom in Oddar Meanchey Province. Phum Khtom is about 18 kilometres inside Kampuchea, opposite Surin Province.

Vietnamese and Sihanoukist troops clashed again on 17 May, east of Phum Tonsay Reak in Samraong District of the same province, the sources said.

The next day about 50 Sihanoukist troops attacked a group of Vietnamese troops east of Phum Kdol of Ampil District, again in Oddar Meanchey Province, the sources said. The sources said that ANS fighters were also operating in other areas of Oddar Meanchey such as in Phum Sla Thom.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 31 MAY-6 JUN

BK071149 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 31 May-6 June:

At 2315 GMT on 31 May, VONADK says that between 13 and 26 May, DK forces on the Siem Ta, MOUNG-PURSAT, Kampot, Leach, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Tonle Sap, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 151 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 27 assorted weapons, 288 meters of railroad tracks, a commune office, 4 barracks, 5 trenches, a ricemill, 6 trucks, a motorcycle, and some war materiel; seized 3 weapons, a C-25 field radio, and some ammunition and war materiel; and freed 6 villages on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield.

On 1 June at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 24 and 27 May, DK forces on the South Sisophon, Tonle Sap, South Battambang, and North Battambang battlefields, DK forces killed or wounded 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 commune offices, 11 barracks, 2 trucks, a ricemill, a boat, 2 motorboat engines, a bridge, and some war materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on the West Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 June broadcast a report saying that between 15 and 30 May, DK forces on the Pailin, MOUNG-PURSAT, East Battambang, Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Takeo, Kampot, and Kompong Speu battlefields killed or wounded 177 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 704 meters of railroad tracks, a commune office building, 2 barracks, 5 trenches, 3 bridges and some war materiel, and seized 18 weapons and some ammunition and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 June, between 21 and 31 May, DK forces on the South Sisophon, Kampot, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Takeo, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 151 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 12 weapons, a commune office, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; seized 10 weapons and some materiel; and liberated 3 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 4 June, VONADK says that between 20 and 30 May, DK forces on the South Sisophon, Pailin and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 151 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 97 assorted weapons, a battalion position, 30 large trenches, a company position, 110 small trenches, 4 barracks, a motorboat, 2 rowing boats, 150 meters of railroad tracks, and some war materiel;



seized some weapons, ammunition and materiel; and liberated 6 villages on the North Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 June reports that between 28 May and 3 June, DK forces on the Chhep, Leach, Kampot, Route 4 and Kompong Cham battlefields killed 44 and wounded 64 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 9 guns, a commune office, and 2 trucks; and seized a quantity of war materiel.

According to a report by VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 June, between 27 May and 2 June, DK forces on the Kompong Chhnang, Moung-Pursat, South Battambang, Tonle Sap, Kompong Cham, and Kampot battlefields killed 42 and wounded 27 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 20 guns, 492 meters of railroad tracks, 30 trenches, 11 barracks, 2 motorboats, 2 warehouses, a 300-hp rice husker, a sawmill, a C-25 radio, and some war materiel; seized 4 assorted weapons, some ammunition, and materiel; and liberated 3 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

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## COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

## BRIEFS

ATTACK ON TOWN REPORTED--We attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Baribo Town on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 1 June in two prongs. The first came from the south toward the marketplace and the second attacked the company position and commune office of the Vietnamese enemy. In 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 20 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 6 others and destroyed 1 B-40, 5 AK's, 1 C-25 walkie-talkie, 1 sawmill, 2 materiel depots, 6 barracks and some war materiel. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Jun 85 BK]

FIGHTING IN KOMPONG CHHNANG, LEACH--On the Kompong Chhnang battlefield, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Teap in Toek Phos District on 5 June, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding another. We destroyed an AR-15 and 8 barracks and liberated three villages, namely Phum Rabang, Bos Kandal, and Tumnop Thmei. On the western Leach battlefield, we attacked a Vietnamese regiment position west of Stoeng Kach on 6 June, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 20 others. We destroyed a Goryunov, 3 barracks, 10 trenches, and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Jun 85 BK]

FAMILIES SENT TO SETTLE--The Vietnamese aggressors have continued to send Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia since their invasion of Cambodia. Since the beginning of this rainy season, while the Cambodian people were preparing farm tools for rice growing, the Vietnamese aggressors sent dozens of Vietnamese families to plunder them. During the last 3 weeks of April, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 100 families of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kanhchriech District of Prey Veng Province. Immediately after the arrival of these Vietnamese families, the Vietnamese aggressors told our people in each family to be responsible of feeding two families of Vietnamese nationals. Any Cambodian who refuses to follow their order is accused of opposing Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and his whole family is jailed. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Jun 85 BK]

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2 July 1985

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

## EDITORIAL HAILS SUCCESS OF TRUONG CHINH'S VISIT

BK111208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Station editorial: "The Relations of Solidarity Between Cambodia and Vietnam Are Being Strengthened and Expanded"]

[Text] The official friendship visit of the high-level SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, to the PRK between 3 and 8 June achieved brilliant results. The success of this visit provided the Cambodian people with a fond remembrance. Everywhere the delegation went and visited our people, it received a warm, cordial and most sincere welcome reflecting the immense feelings of solidarity of the peoples of the two fraternal countries. The Cambodian people welcomed the high-level delegation of the SRV party and state--which represents almost 60 million Vietnamese people who are comrades-in-arms and who once fought in the same trench--at a time when Cambodia is scoring great successes in every field. This visit was another success added to the great revolutionary achievements scored by the two fraternal countries.

The Cambodian people consider the PRK-SRV joint statement issued at the end of the visit of the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation as a political event of historic significance to strengthen and expand the relations of solidarity between the peoples of the two countries. In essence, the joint statement reflects agreement on every problem raised and on local and foreign policies of mutual interest. The treaty of peace, friendship, and multiform cooperation between the two countries signed on 18 February 1979 is a firm base reflecting the development of the PRK-SRV relations of solidarity. This time these special relations of solidarity have been further strengthened and expanded under the light of a new situation--that is, the SRV-PRK joint statement that was signed in Phnom Penh on 8 June 1985. This joint statement highlights the correct and firm stand of the two countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and strongly supports national liberation movements and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two countries' peoples resolutely support the efforts and well known peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and countries in the socialist community aimed at checking the danger of nuclear war and opposing the militarist adventures of imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The Cambodian people highly appreciate the great and most sincere assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese people for the cause of the Cambodian revolution. The joint statement clearly says that it is necessary to expand the multiform cooperation; continue the direct cooperation between provinces, municipalities and various sectors of the two countries; and to cooperate and assist each other in expanding the economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the two countries with a third country. The Cambodian people clearly realize that points made in the joint statement are a factor of great importance that will create favorable conditions for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland. Our people have always deeply realized that the relations of solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam are a primary factor and first of all the sentiments of real living conditions through a protracted struggle against common enemies. The Cambodian people firmly believe that after this visit by the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation, the multiform cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam will be further strengthened and expanded.

Concerning the enemies' attitude, the joint statement clearly says that the hostile policy of the Chinese authorities toward the three Indochinese countries in sustaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the Cambodian people and in creating confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries runs completely counter to the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and is in opposition to the Chinese people's interests. The joint statement considers that the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have the same view concerning a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality and that it is necessary to advance the dialogue between the two groups of countries based on equality, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The unanimous agreement between the two sides concerning local and foreign policies, as well as the economic and cultural situation, clearly reflects the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries' peoples. From the views expressed during this visit, we can see more clearly the bright future and direction of each country's revolution. These achievements should be realized through the relations of friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam and will always be the symbol of our land's rebirth.

The PRK-SRV special relations of solidarity are developing and being strengthened every day. As for the enemies, they are suffering and all their maneuvers to break these relations of solidarity have been bitterly defeated. This solidarity has smashed the enemies and scored great victories of strategic importance during the past dry season. The point that should receive most attention is while the relations of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and constantly developing, the enemies' internal situation is rife with conflicts and disputes.

The entire Cambodian people have absolute faith in our revolution's bright future, which the two fraternal countries' peoples are uniting to defend and build. The Cambodian people clearly remember the words of Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin that say that the solidarity with Vietnam is the strategic spirit of the KPRP, history's objective requirement, and the resolute stand of new

Cambodians. Our Cambodian people will always be grateful for the precious and sincere assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army and people. We pledge to do everything to defend the great relations of solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and to expand, strengthen, and keep them blossoming forever.

CSO: 4212/82



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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

## COOPERATION BETWEEN KANDAL, SRV'S BEN TRE

BK071128 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK, 6 June--The satisfactory development in all fields in the Kampuchean Province of Kandal is inseparable from the multiform and special cooperation and assistance of its Vietnamese twin province of Ben Tre.

Like other provinces under the reign of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, everything in Kandal from public institutions to the means of production was damaged or destroyed. Moreover it was seriously affected by famine.

Fortunately, aid from Ben Tre reached the province in time. In 1979, right after the country's liberation, the Vietnamese twin province granted Kandal 1,300 tonnes of paddy and a great quantity of consumer goods.

Since then, the Vietnamese assistance has continued to meet the needs of Kandal Province, including the construction of four pumping stations at Prek Samraong, Kien Svay and Kaoh Thom districts, capable of watering 4,600 hectares of fields.

The twin provinces began exchanging goods in 1984: Kandal sent 1,000 tonnes of maize and tobacco to Ben Tre and got back cement, soap, mosquito-netting and other things.

Also last year, experts in irrigation from Ben Tre helped peasants in Dangkao District build a pumping station.

Thanks to this disinterested assistance and at the price of the untireless [as received] efforts of its population, Kandal has achieved good results in all fields, including trade, health protection and agriculture. At present, the province not only is self sufficient in goods but also has a surplus to help satisfy the demand of the Phnom Penh population. The rice hectarage is expected to further increase to 80,000 ha. For this monsoon against 68,000 hectares in the same period last year.

CSO: 4200/1065

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CIRCULAR ON CELEBRATING DAY AGAINST ILLITERACY

BK091155 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Jun 85

[22 May Circular of Council of Ministers on Celebrating Anniversary of National Day Against Illiteracy]

[Text] On 19 June 1985, it will be the 5th anniversary of the national day against illiteracy in the PRK, and it will be the 2d year of the second 3-year plan in which we have to vigorously advance the campaign to achieve the targets and goals we have set. The Council of Ministers would like to give the following guidance in organizing the anniversary of this national day.

I. Objective and Requirements:

1. Clearly show the attention of our party and state concerning the task of eradicating illiteracy and in education.
2. Explain to everyone the significance of the campaign against illiteracy; heighten people's spirit; actively take part in the movement; and constantly adopt the spirit of fighting to defend the fatherland, carrying out production work, and learning at the same time.

II. Forums of Organizing the Celebration:

1. All levels should display slogans and banners in offices and in public places from 19 to 23 June 1985.
2. Newspapers, television, radio and SPK should have propaganda plans focusing on the above suggestions on 23 June 1985.
3. Before 23 June 1985, all levels and every department and locality should organize classes for cadres, workers, personnel and people. The content of the classes should be based on documents on the history of the national day promoting the campaign against illiteracy 19 June, the Council of Ministers circular No 04 concerning the objectives, tasks, and measures for the second 3-year plan, and the Council of Ministers memorandum No 03 on discussions concerning the campaign against illiteracy.

4. The committee for literacy and education and all levels of cultural committees should organize recapitulative meetings of the campaign against illiteracy in 1984 and during the first half of 1985 to draw experience and discuss measures and targets for the second half of the year. This should be done before 23 June 1985. From these meetings individuals and units with outstanding results should be selected for congratulations.

5. At central level, the Education Ministry should cooperate with Phnom Penh to organize a solemn meeting on 23 June 1985.

6. Every province and municipality throughout the country should set up meetings like those at the central level.

7. After carrying out all these tasks, the committee for literacy and education of every ministry and service in the provinces and municipalities should report to the Secretariat of the National Committee for Illiteracy and Education at the Education Ministry not later than the end of July 1985.

The Council of Ministers warmly hopes that the every ministry and service in the provinces and municipalities will successfully implement these directives.

The slogans to be used on the anniversary of the national day against illiteracy on 19 June 1985 are as follows:

1. Welcome the 5th anniversary of the national day for promoting the campaign against illiteracy 19 June.

2. Illiteracy is the enemy of the revolution.

3. To learn and teach is to love the country.

4. Pledge to eradicate the danger of illiteracy.

5. Pledge to provide supplementary education for cadres, workers and personnel up to the end of the first degree of education.

6. Organizations which administer workers should be responsible for the latter's education.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-9 JUNE

BK100856 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 3-9 June:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 0513 GMT on 5 June reports that by the beginning of May fishermen in the province had caught 9,890 metric tons of fish, up by 2,890 metric tons over last year. SPK French at 1133 GMT on 9 June says that by the end of May peasants of Phnum Penh district had plowed 3,300 hectares, sowed 770 hectares, and transplanted 70 hectares of IR-36 rich strain. To increase yield on an area of 11,000 hectares targeted for this main rice growing season, they have made great efforts to fertilize land by collecting 4,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer and receiving 70 metric tons of chemical fertilizer from the agricultural service. According to SPK French at 1241 GMT on 7 June, Kaoh Thom district's peasants have so far grown 1,700 hectares of dibbling rice. They have also covered 3,500 hectares of land with corn, sugarcane, and beans and have at their disposal 1,400 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and 600 liters of insecticide. They also harvested more than 6,550 hectares of rice planted during the dry season securing an average yield of 3 metric tons per hectare.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 7 June reports that peasants in Dambe District have a plan to grow 10,600 hectares of rainy-season rice. They have 8,984 oxen and buffalo and 17,000 pigs. According to SPK French 071241 GMT, out of 18,000 hectares set for subsidiary food crops in Dambe District, 5,000 hectares have been put under beans, corn and ground nuts. SPK French at 0440 GMT on 5 June reports that by mid-May peasants of O Reang Euv District had sown 1,000 hectares of rice, transplanted 300 hectares, and planted 1,100 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The district plans to grow 15,800 hectares of rice during the current main rice growing season.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 6 June notes that by mid-May peasants of the province had tilled over 1,700 hectares of land, sowed more than 240 hectares of rice, and broadcast more than 1,300 hectares of floating rice.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK French at 1231 GMT on 8 June reports that by mid-May the peasants of Samraong Tong District had transplanted 50 hectares of

short-term rice and broadcast rice on 900 other hectares out of the 1,800 hectares already plowed. The district's veterinary service had also vaccinated more than 14,000 head of cattle against epizootic diseases. Last year the district reaped 1.5 metric tons of paddy per hectare out of the 12,000 hectares of rice cultivated. During this rainy season, the district plans to grow 16,000 hectares of rice. Another SPK French report at 1241 GMT on 7 June says that peasants of this province had by mid-May sown 1,200 hectares and grown slash-and-burn rice on 50 other hectares. In addition to the growing of rice on 73,500 hectares planned for this main rice growing season, they have also put 2,000 hectares undersubsidary food and industrial crops. The Ministry of Agriculture has supplied this province with 810 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and 3,300 liters of insecticide.

Kompon Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 7 June reports that peasants of Baray District sold the state almost 2,000 metric tons of paddy in 1984.

Kratie Province: The national radio reports at 0430 GMT on 9 June that by the end of May peasants of the province had tilled almost 200 hectares of land for rainy-season rice, more than 1,400 hectares of land for slash-and-burn rice, and more than 100 hectares for rice seedlings. More than 21 metric tons of rice seeds have been sown. SPK French at 1231 GMT on 8 June reports that by mid-May peasants in this province had broadcast 160 hectares of rice seeds, planted 200 other hectares of short-term rice, and grown 120 hectares of broadcast rice as well as 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 6 June reports that peasants in Sithor Kandal have raised more than 5,800 oxen, 6,500 buffalos, 4,000 pigs, 10,000 chickens, and 3,500 ducks. SPK in French at 1138 GMT on 9 June reports that in 1984 peasants of Kamchay Mea District completely fulfilled their annual plan of 22,050 hectares with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare. After harvest, they sold the state 350 metric tons of surplus paddy. The district herd counts 18,000 head of cattle or 3,000 more than plan.

Pursat Province: SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 4 June reports that by mid-May peasants in this province had plowed more than 6,500 hectares and broadcast more than 2,600 hectares out of a total of 74,900 hectares planned for the rainy season. They had also collected more than 15,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 4 June carries an interview with the deputy chief of the provincial trade service who said that the state plans to purchase 24,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants and so far the service has already bought more than 32,000 metric tons from them. In another interview with the vice chairman of the provincial people's revolution committee carried by the radio at 0430 GMT on 9 June, it is learned that the provincial agriculture service has supplied the peasants with 450 metric tons of floating rice seeds and that so far more than 4,000 hectares of land have been tilled and more than 1,000 hectare of rice broadcast.

Stung Treng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 5 June reports that by mid-May peasants in the province had retilled 500 hectares of land, sown



more than 180 hectares of rice, planted 910 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and broadcast 10 hectares of floating rice according to plan. SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 4 June reports that peasants in the province had by mid-May put 300 hectares under corns, 100 hectares under manioc, and 200 hectares under sugar-cane.

Takeo Province: The national radio reports at 1100 GMT on 5 June that peasants in Tram Kak District have so far sown 38 hectares of early rice and tilled 175 hectares of land and that they plan to grow rice on 21,000 hectares during this season.

CSO: 4212/82

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ARMY PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY RECRUITMENT

BK110801 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Pay Attention to Further Strengthening Party Chapters and Introducing More Party Members"]

[Text] Since the country was liberated from the diabolical claws of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime on 7 January 1979, the work of expanding the party in the army has gained a powerful momentum, achieving success both quantitatively and qualitatively. Experience in the history of Cambodia has shown that only with the authentic Marxist-Leninist Party of the Cambodian working class to provide a united and centralized leadership in all domains can the KPRAF achieve success and full development. On this basis, party expansion work has become and is becoming an extremely important and strategic task that enables our people, and our army in particular, to understand that the party is a political entity representing the interests of their class.

The party is the guide in the search for independence, freedom, and prosperity for each citizen. Therefore, in order to have a full-strength party, it is imperative to increase the number of party members and to set up party chapters everywhere, for wherever there is party leadership there are always enthusiastic fighting forces that usually garner great successes.

Firmly grasping this truth, our KPRAF have made every effort to overcome all kinds of difficulty and to actively contribute to the expansion of party membership, ensuring both its quantity and quality. Units throughout the country have massively identified outstanding individuals to be inducted into the party, enabling the leading strength of the party to become inexhaustible. Moreover, a number of battalions of district forces from central to grass-roots levels has been able to develop party chapters, allowing the party to take root deep among all strata of the masses and in all sections and localities, thus ensuring the all-encompassing and absolute leading role of the party.

However, there are also some units which have not paid full attention to party expansion work because of their low opinion for this work or because they consider it unimportant. Many other instances have displayed narrow-mindedness and fear of hardship or dread of responsibility. They thereby have been reluctant to expand party rank, causing delay to this work.

For these reasons, in order to further accelerate the party expansion work ensuring both the quantity and quality of party building, first of all it is imperative to pay attention to enhancing the quality of party chapters in all fields; make all efforts to overcome all complex difficulties in leading and implementing all tasks entrusted by the higher authorities; and see to it that each unit becomes stronger and fresher with each passing day. It is always imperative to set the pace and be the model for the masses, displaying determination to strictly implement and firmly observe all army rules and regulations and state laws and practices; have good character and ethics; be humble, polite and nice; behave well as a good and suitable party chapter leader; and remain close to the cadres and combatants in order to clearly understand the aspirations of the masses; see to it that the masses trust and believe you so that it will be easy for you to teach and explain the party role and communist ideals to the masses.

A party chapter must firmly implement a system of life-style meetings, criticism and self-criticism in order to improve the character of each party member within the chapter so that he becomes tempered and strong in all disciplines. If you can do that, you will surely have a great influence on the masses, enabling them to grasp the importance of the party and to consciously and voluntarily apply for party membership. Besides party expansion, each party chapter must pay attention to closely and thoroughly explaining and counseling the cadres and combatants about every party policy and line and about the importance of party building. In particular, under the circumstances that our party has just been restructured following the total destruction by the traitorous Pol Pot gang, the work to induct new party members is all the more necessary and urgent.

The induction of new party members should be based mainly on quality. Through actual combat experiences of the units, we have identified many outstanding, most active individuals to be inducted into the party. In this work, we must also go through the revolutionary movements of the masses in order to introduce such excellent individuals to the party, for the revolutionary movements of the masses constitute a most reliable proving ground for all people.

At the same time, party chapters should not hurriedly decide on the induction, aiming mainly at quantity at the expense of quality. Nevertheless, we must resolutely oppose the tendency toward bigotry, oppose a closed-door policy, and oppose the unhealthy phenomena of nepotism, cliquism and partisanism. In particular, thorough attention should be paid to prevent opportunists from disguising themselves and sneaking into the party, something that may cause the party to experience difficulties and even head toward serious danger.

All party members must firmly grasp the fact that entering the party is not for personal privilege, personal power, or personal pride. It is for the single purpose of serving the ideals of the party and serving the people. Therefore, party members must be freed from the narrow-minded framework of personal gains and must advance in the struggle for the interests of the people.

If all the above-mentioned criteria are met, the work to expand party membership within the KPRAF will certainly grow inevitably with each passing day,

thus enabling the party leadership to spread thoroughly to all strata of the masses and making it possible for us to realize the radiant dual task of defending and building our beautiful land of Angkor, bringing it through the period of transition in the advance toward Socialism.

CSO: 4212/82

2 July 1985

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

## BRIEFS

ROTARY BANNER AWARDED--Phnom Penh, SPK, 11 June--Kamchay Mea, one of the districts in Frey Veng Province, has received a rotary banner from the Council of Ministers for its leading work in defending and building the locality. On the defence, Kamchay Mea has discovered several entrenched enemy agents, who were recruited at gunpoint and actively engaged in proselytizing other misled people. In economy, Kamchay Mea has surmounted many great difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime by stepping up handicrafts, small industry and agricultural production. As a result, the peasants fulfilled their rice-growing plan for 1984. In addition Kamchay Mea now has 18,100 head of cattle, including 4,000 draught animals, and ten thousands of pigs and domestic fowls. It also runs a saw-mill, six rice-mills and an ice house. Last year it topped their plan of rice sales to the state by 40 percent. In the 1984-85 school year Kamchay Mea had three school buildings more with nine rooms. The number of students is up by 780, or a 7-percent increase as compared with last year. Other services in the district have also made a considerable progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 11 Jun 85 BK]

CSSR VISITOR GIVES LECTURES--Phnom Penh, SPK, 30 May--Men Sam-An, president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, received yesterday afternoon Edward Podzemny, deputy director of the Economic Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, on a visit to Kampuchea. In the reception, Men Sam-An thanked her guest for his lectures on ideological work in mobilizing labouring masses for the cause of revolution. In his reply, Sarmir Eduard highly valued the development recorded by the Kampuchean revolution during the past 6 years under the leadership of the PRPK. He also expressed his conviction that the Kampuchean people having optimism and trust in the PRPK will record more greater success in defending and reconstructing their homeland, and in advancing toward socialism. While here, Sarmir Eduard gave lectures in several public offices. He visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide in Phnom Penh, mass graves of genocide victims at Choeung Ek, Kandal, and Kompong Speu Province. He left here today for home. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1318 GMT 30 May 85 BK]

DOCK ACTIVITIES--Phnom Penh, SPK, 30 May--Dock workers in Phnom Penh unloaded 2,500 tonnes of medical instruments, farm tools and other goods from 14 foreign



ships in April. The workers in close cooperation with Vietnamese and Soviet experts loaded and unloaded 17,430 tonnes of cargoes, up by 3,450 tonnes over the plan in the first quarter of this year. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1322 GMT 30 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1065

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SOUTHERN MILITARY EMULATION CONFERENCE HELD

BK121219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The emulation group of southern military regions--including the 5th, 7th and 9th Military Regions--recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to report emulation results, exchange emulation experiences with one another, and unify the scope and measures to conduct the emulation drive in the near future. Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Party Central Committee, deputy chief of the General Political Department, and vice chairman of the Defense Ministry's emulation council, attended the conference.

In the first 5 months of 1985, all three military regions made relatively comprehensive progress, especially in thoroughly understanding the political duty and the tasks of combat readiness and combat. During the emulation drives to score achievements to greet the historic national anniversaries, the military region headquarters were initiating fruitful, creative, and attractive activities to educate soldiers on the army traditions and the sense of all-people national defense and to enhance soldiers' combat will.

Commanders and cadres of all ranks went to primary units to inspect, guide, and encourage the emulation movement. The party organizations of many units have provided good leadership to transform the general impetus and resolution into the impetus and determination of each cadre and each combatant, giving depth to their revolutionary thinking and action.

Throughout the dry season with specially hard ordeals, many units and localities demonstrated their maturity with glorious victories. H Group of the 5th Military Region made good progress in discipline and combat will compared to 1984. The unit always set out with full personnel strength to fulfill its mission as ordered. L Group of the 7th Military Region and B Group of the 9th Military Region have taken the lead in the emulation movement.

In the spirit of socialist emulation, the representative of each military region clearly pointed out the weaknesses in the region and profoundly analyzed the subjective causes and the positive measures to overcome them. Regarding guidelines for the near future, the emulation councils of the military regions noted that the political task of each military region in the second half of the year is very heavy. The armed forces must strenuously struggle to make their station areas strong both economically and in national defense and to defeat

all the insidious plots and maneuvers of the enemy, while at the same time fulfilling their noble international obligations and developing the role of commanders of all ranks in the task of organizing the emulation movement.

In the immediate future, effort should be concentrated on overcoming weaknesses. In the first half of the year, advanced models have emerged in each military region. In the second half of the year, the role of these models must be developed by organizing new emulation drives to catch up with and surpass these models.

CSO: 4209/456

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LANG SON BORDER DEFENSE--The party and administrative committees at all levels in Lang Son Province have regularly educated cadres, party members, the Armed Forces, and the people of various nationalities so that they can clearly realize the enemy's insidious schemes. They have guided the grass-roots units in applying measures to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while paying attention to building the border defense line. The local propaganda, training, cultural, and information organs and the Armed Forces have organized propaganda activities to enable the masses to heighten their vigilance. The public security service, in coordination with various districts and cities, has held exhibitions of pictures and artifacts depicting the enemy's espionage and psychological warfare activities. Along with these propaganda measures, the public security service has assisted the grass-roots units in organizing additional people's security teams. To date, 100 percent of the province's border villages have developed fairly effective movements for the defense of national security. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 85 BK]

HOANG LIEN SON SECURITY--Nearly all villages and subwards in Hoang Lien Son Province have set up people's organizations to join the public security service and border defense forces in defending their localities and motivating and guiding the people of various nationalities to uncover, prevent, and oppose the enemy's multifaceted schemes of sabotage. Relying on active elements among the masses and on people's security teams, the public security service has intensified its control and crackdown of thieves and robbers, its smashing of smuggling gangs, and its arrest of professional hooligans, recovering 10 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 23 metric tons of precious pharmaceutical products, and millions of dong. In the Lake Thac Ba area, the public security forces and people's security teams, together with the security guard forces of the local aquatic products corporation, discovered and prevented attempts to set off mines to steal fish, thus contributing to maintaining public order and safeguarding socialist property. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/456

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

HEALTH COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED--Hanoi VNA June 8--Document on medical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos was signed in Vientiane today. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan, who acted on behalf of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health, and Lao Vice Minister of Public Health Vannareth Lasapho. [name as received] Under this document, Vietnam will supply Laos with medicines and medical equipment, send experts to Laos, train medical workers for Laos and give medical treatment to Lao patients in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 8 Jun 85 OW]

CPV LECTURERS PAY WORKING VISIT TO GDR--Hanoi VNA June 12--A group of lecturers of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee paid a working visit to the German Democratic Republic from May 29 to June 10. The group led by Mrs Vu Thi Thanh, deputy head of the Party C.C.'s Department for Propaganda and Training, was guest of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) Central Committee. Lectures were given in Dresden, Rostock, Potsdam and Neubrandenburg by Vietnamese party officials on great achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past ten years since the complete liberation of South Vietnam in their socialist construction and defence. Klaus Gaebler, member of the S.E.D. C.C and head of its propaganda department, warmly received Monday Mrs Vu Thi Thanh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi VNA June 12--The Vietnam A.A.P.S.O. Committee has sent a message of greetings to the African National Congress [ANC] on the occasion of the South African consultative conference and the day of Soweto: "Your congress is being held on the occasion of the celebration of the historic day of Soweto and at the time when the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of the African National Congress, is developing strongly in spite of the barbarous repression by the Pretoria authorities as well as their wicked designs. We consider this conference an important historical landmark which ushers in a new period of struggle in all fields for the South African people. On this occasion, the Vietnamese people together with progressive people in the world reaffirm their unswerving militant solidarity with the South African people in their persistent and undaunted freedom and sacred fundamental national rights, against South Africa's apartheid regime assisted and supported by the U.S.-led imperialism. We firmly believe that the South African people under the leadership of the ANC will certainly overcome all difficulties and trials, and fulfill their aspiration, that is, genuine independence and freedom and all fundamental national rights. May your conference succeed. May the solidarity and mutual support between the Vietnamese and South African peoples develop with every passing day." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]



STATISTIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--Hanoi VNA June 11--A delegation of the Vietnam statistic department led by its director Le Van Tuan has concluded a five-day visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao State Commission for Planning. Under a memorandum of bilateral cooperation it signed with the Lao side for 1985 and several years to come, Vietnam will continue to send experts to help Laos carry out statistic work at the centre and in six provinces and train Lao statisticians here. The delegation was warmly received by Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the Lao people's revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lao State Commission for Planning. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 11 Jun 85 OW]

HO CHI MINH, VIENTIANE EXPAND COOPERATION--Hanoi VNA June 12--Ho Chi Minh City has signed with its sister city of Vientiane, Laos, a number of contracts on economic cooperation and goods exchange. To date, Ho Chi Minh City built for Vientiane several projects and supplied goods worth half million dong. It also helped Vientiane restore the bicycle and motorcycle tyre and inner-tube factory, the toothpaste factory and the plastic pressing equipment workshop. Besides, many managerial and technical cadres of Vientiane were trained with the help of Ho Chi Minh City. As far as the goods exchange is concerned, Ho Chi Minh City exported to Vientiane farm produce, processed sea food, household utensils, etc, and imported from Vientiane farm and forest products. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED--Hanoi VNA June 13--A delegation of the Polish Journalists' Association (PJA) led by its Vice President Florian Dluzak, who is also editor-in-chief of the newspaper TYGODNIK DEMOCRATYCZNY, [spelling as received] paid a visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam Journalists' Association (VJA). The Polish journalists were received Wednesday by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the VJA. Present on the occasion was Dao Tung, vice president and general secretary of the host association. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It toured Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Haiphong and Quang Ninh and met with their Vietnamese colleagues in Hanoi and those localities. A protocol on professional cooperation between the two associations for the 1986-90 period was signed in Hanoi Wednesday by Dao Tung and Florian Dluzak. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 13 Jun 85 OW]

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU--Hanoi VNA June 10--Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message expressing his warm congratulations to Andreas Papandreou on his reelection as Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic. The Vietnamese leader wished the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Greece constant consolidation and development and the Greek Prime Minister good health and many successes in his noble task. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS MEDALS--Hanoi VNA June 11--Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin, empowered by the USSR Supreme Soviet, held a ceremony here today to present the Soviet medal in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the great patriotic war to high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army. The participants at the ceremony included General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-minister of National Defense; senior lieutenant-general

Tran Van Quang, vice minister of National Defense; and representatives of the ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Department of the CPV C.C. Ambassador B.N. Chaplin praised the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments, armed forces and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and highly valued the contributions made high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army to Vietnam's construction and defense as well as to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. General Hoang Van Thai praised the great contributions and sacrifices made by the Soviet people and armed forces to defeating fascism and Japanese militarism. He also affirmed that the Vietnamese armed forces will do their utmost to foster the ever-lasting Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT Jun 85 OW]

OFFICIALS VISIT CUBA--Hanoi VNA June 11--A delegation of the Department for Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Le Duc Binh, member of the Party C.C. and first deputy head of the Department, has paid a working visit to Cuba as guest of the Communist party of Cuba Central Committee. While in Cuba, the delegation was cordially received by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, political bureau member and secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 11 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/1056

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NGUYEN NAM KHANH ATTENDS SIGNAL CORPS MEETING

BK130958 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 85 p 1

[Text] On 16 May, the Signal Corps held a meeting of representatives of signal cadres and combatants who had scored outstanding achievements in combat. Almost 200 cadres and combatants from many units performing combat or combat support duty from every part of the country or carrying out internationalist duty in the fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia met together in Hanoi to report their achievements and exchange experience in command organization and training with the aim of constantly improving the quality of communications.

Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy director of the Political General Department, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Major General Hoang Niem, commander of the Signal Corps, read a report. He said: Over the years, the Signal Corps has been ensuring smooth communications in support of combat activities and standing ready to fight, maintain political security and social order, and support economic construction and the discharge of internationalist duty. The entire corps--having entered the new stage of the revolution with firm confidence in the leadership of the party, the great strength of the people, and its own maturity--has overcome all difficulties, developed its creativity in all respects, scored many new achievements, and further improved its fighting strength and combat readiness. During the difficult and fierce struggle against the Chinese aggressors and while performing their glorious internationalist duty, the signal cadres and combatants have developed the nature and traditions of the army as well as of their own corps and fulfilled their tasks outstandingly. The achievements and armed exploits scored by the cadres and combatants present at today's meeting, by many other comrades, and especially by the fallen heroes who sacrificed their lives in combat, have worthily contributed to the common success of our entire party, people, and army.

On the same day, the outstanding signal cadres and combatants held a grand ceremony at Uncle Ho's mausoleum to report their achievements and pledge their determination to outstandingly carry out Uncle Ho's instructions: "It is necessary to strive and strive harder, to act valiantly and swiftly, and to overcome difficulties in ensuring communications in support of combat and other tasks"; and "It is necessary to constantly enhance political and ideological awareness, to undergo further professional and technical training, and to ensure the timeliness, accuracy, secrecy, safety, and constant progress of communications work so as to score many new achievements."

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

**SYMPOSIUM ON MAGAZINE WORK**--The Party Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Training recently held a symposium on magazine work. Participating in the symposium were 60 editors-in-chief, assistant editors-in-chief and clerks of the editorial staff of various magazines belonging to the political, theoretical, military, cultural, social, and artistic departments, and of the various agencies and sectors related to the magazine work. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee, also attended the symposium. Following reports on their experiences by Hong Chuong, TAP CHI CONG SAN editor-in-chief; Vu Khieu, vice chairman of the Social Science Commission and TAP CHI XA HO HOC editor-in-chief; Xuan Trinh, TAP CHI SAN KHAU editor-in-chief; and Pham Quang Can, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editor-in-chief, the delegates made their statements and expressed their views on the characteristics, functions, missions, and organizations of magazines in the present revolutionary stage. Concluding the symposium, Le Xuan Dong, deputy chief of the Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Training, said: In this symposium, some fundamental problems were raised and views exchanged with the aim of settling the magazine work. The Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Training will continue to study and gradually resolve specific problems in order to improve and enhance the quality of magazines in particular, and that of the press in general. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 85 p 4 BK]

**ORDER ON STATE AWARD, HONOR**--On 4 June, Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh signed the following order: By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the regulation defining the Ho Chi Minh and state awards and the regulation defining the granting of state honors to artists, teachers, and physicians passed by the SRV Council of State on 30 May 1985 are hereby promulgated. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 85 BK]

**RESOLUTION SETS GRAIN GOALS**--On 11 June, the Council of Ministers chairman received the resolution of the Dien Hong conference held on 26 May in Gia Rai District, Minh Hai Province. Some 590 delegates of the party, the communist Ho Chi Minh youth union, old people, progressive peasants, and intellectuals in the district participated in the conference to discuss urgent measures to step up production, economize on grain, implement well the grain obligations, sell rice and goods to the state and, at the same time, sternly prohibit speculation in and hoarding rice, moonshining, and usury. The resolution clearly

pointed out: In June and July, through various forms of procurement, the district will obtain by all means 13,000 metric tons of the prescribed norm of 41,000 tons for the 10th-month crop season in 1984-85. As an immediate measure, in the first days of June, efforts will be made to collect 3,206 tons of rice and 953,000 dong of government bonds as pledged by the delegates in the resolution. The Council of Ministers chairman has sent a message to warmly commend the cadres and people of Gia Rai District for their resolution and expects them to successfully implement the resolution so as to make worthy contributions to building a prosperous and powerful country and defending the socialist homeland. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 85 BK]

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE COMMITTEE--In response to the resolution of the 39th UNGA Session to make 1986 the international year of peace, the Council of Ministers recently decided to set up the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of Peace. The committee is responsible for propagandizing the peaceful foreign policy of our party and state, stepping up activities for peace by our government and people in the international arena, and making our people of all strata understand the struggle for peace and against the policy of arms race and war provocation of the imperialist and reactionary forces. It is also responsible for organizing, coordinating, and supervising activities for peace in the country and working with the committees for the international year of peace of other fraternal socialist and friendly countries in furtherance of the UN's international year of peace. The Vietnam Committee for the International Year of Peace has been set up with Comrade Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee, as its chairman and representatives of certain mass organizations as its vice chairmen and members. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jun 85 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY--NHAN DAN on 3 June reported that Ho Chi Minh City has built and consolidated its basic party organizations. In the early days of its liberation, the city had only 102 party chapters with about 4,000 party members. Today, it has 1,953 basic party organizations and nearly 54,000 party members, more than 50 percent of whom were recently admitted in various localities of the city. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2205 GMT 3 Jun 85 BK]

NGUYEN HUU THO ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL--Hanoi VNA June 10--Over 250 representatives of Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces in Hanoi met at a festival held at the Children's Cultural Palace here today. The festival's opening ceremony was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council, chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Central Commission for Young Pioneers and Children; Vu Mao, member of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and Prof Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front, and many other officials. Addressing the meeting Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho commended the achievements recorded by children in the capital city in acting upon the teachings of the last President Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]



2 July 1985

LE QUANG DAO PRESIDES OVER YOUTH MEETING--Hanoi VNA June 10--The Vietnam National Preparatory Committee for the 12th world youth and students' festival has held its plenary session to review all preparations for Vietnam's participation in the festival to be held in Moscow from July 27-August 3. Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Preparatory Committee, presided over the meeting. Speaking on this occasion, Vu Mao, member of the Communist party c.c., first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Preparatory Committee, reported on the preparations on the part of Vietnamese youth. The Preparatory Committee called on young people throughout the country to step up their socialist emulation movement in all fields of activity to record many new achievements to welcome the festival and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 85 OW]

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### AN GIANG'S 10-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "10-Year Achievement"]

[Text] Agriculture:

#### a. Farming:

- 1976 area of rice cultivation: 199,526 hectares; 1984: 203,136 hectares.
- Rice yields during 1984 increased by 13.58 percent and the yields of the winter-spring rice crop increased by 27.41 percent over 1976.
- Total grain output during 1976: 438,349 tons; during 1984: 519,900 tons.
- Average grain per capita during 1976: 250 kilograms; 1984: 450 kilograms.
- The area of annual industrial crops during 1984 was more than seven times that of 1976.

Soybean area increased by more than 28 times; tobacco area more than doubled; sugarcane area increased by more than four times; peanut area increased by more than 10 times; and jute area increased by more than four times.

b. Stock raising: In comparing 1984 with 1976: the buffalo herd increased by 12.84 percent; pigs by 145.36 percent; chickens by 192.93 percent; and ducks by 86 percent.

#### Production relations:

There have been 91 joint collectives and 1,854 production collectives established, attracting 74.41 percent of the farm families into collective production, and 30,407 hectares have been reallocated to those without land.

#### Industry:

Before liberation, the entire province had two factories. By 1985, there were 70 state-operated enterprises, 15 cooperatives and 211 cooperation teams.

The gross output value of the entire sector during 1984 was 10 times that of 1976.

### Culture and Society:

Illiteracy has been basically eliminated. The 1976 total of 100,000 students rose to 246,083 in 1985, 2.5 times greater. The number of kindergarten classes during 1985 is more than 15 times greater than that of 1975 with 13,307 children. The wired-radio system has been expanded from the provincial to the primary level.

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CSO: 4209/444

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THU DUC DISTRICT TESTS NEW COMPENSATION POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Thu Duc Compensates Wages" ]

[Text] When Something New Emerges

Within the scope of achieving the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Party Central Committee (Fifth Session) and with the permission of the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, since February of 1985, the Municipal Grain Service has coordinated with the District Party Committee and People's Committee of Thu Duc District to experimentally sell supplied rice at a new price equal to the business price of 24 dong per kilogram. Everyone involved in the experiment, including those on welfare, is fully compensated for the difference between this and the former supplied price of .4 dong per kilogram.

The selection of Thu Duc as the location for this experiment is significant because it is both a suburban agricultural area and the location of many central, municipal and some district industrial facilities, and is also the location of up to 14,400 poor people long permitted to purchase grain at the supply price; this is an extremely large number compared with other precincts and districts of the city. The total number permitted grain supply for all these areas is nearly 100,000 people. To assure satisfactory achievement, the district party committee decided to initially only conduct the experiment among a number of workers and civil servants directly subordinate to the district, consisting of all those on welfare, and simultaneously including all those within the policy purview (retired, feeble, disabled veterans, families of war dead, and families having merit with the revolution). Those outside of this purview, consisting of more than 60,000 people in the central and municipal areas within the district will continue to be supplied rice in accordance with the old formula without change. For the 14,000 poor people noted above, the district will re-examine and prepare goods and money to continue procedures during next month.

The selection of rice as the commodity for the experiment is also truly significant as it is the most difficult element with the most sensitive reaction and direct relationship to the daily lives of every individual; at the same time, it is also the element from which the most important experience may be drawn for expanding the experiment throughout the city and with all other supplied goods.

In examination on a nationwide scale, can conclusions drawn from the experiment conducted by Ho Chi Minh City be applied to a large city? If successful, it will assist us in clearing up the doubt that it can be accomplished in a small primarily agricultural province but not in a large primarily industrial city.

Concerning this task, it is possible to recall the fruitful days of Directive 100 on product contracting in agriculture. At that time, many thought that product contracting was possible for subsidiary food crops but not for rice because we could not risk "striking" at the most important strategic product. However, there was another current of opinion that precisely because rice was the most important product, it should be contracted! The challenge of time has proven the accuracy of this second opinion.

Similarly, opinions rising around the matter of grain price compensation at the present time state that it can be accomplished in the southern provinces but not in the north due to the difficulties in grain. At the same time, there is a second opinion that the greater the grain difficulties become in the north, the more price compensation is necessary because the very objective of that compensation is to reduce the difficulties. It is only necessary to prepare a number of initial minimum conditions in money and goods; then boldly work and changes will soon occur in the situation. If difficulties and shortcomings occur during the process, efforts will be concentrated there to immediately overcome them. Once again, reality will prove which opinion is applicable.

#### Changes Worthy of Attention: Issue of Surplus State Rice

Let us return to the work being carried out in Thu Duc. The experimental phase at the present time has absolutely no impact upon the current policies in grain distribution. This is a proper decision with a scientific nature in the methodology aspect; it permits only research on the influences of one factor in the system while fixing other influencing factors with the purpose of avoiding any trouble when analyzing the results attained. Thus, every individual and every family within the scope of the experiment must receive the same fixed quantity of rice during the experiment as before, the only difference being the replacement of material standards with monetary standards.

On a short visit to Thu Duc, I had the luck to attend a meeting of the guidance committee to preliminarily evaluate the results of one month of the experiment. It was possible through this to recognize the following worthwhile points:

The workers and civil servants receiving monetary compensation have true control of their own income and wages. They have been able to purchase at the full fixed standards and to return all the compensation funds to the store. However, if all of this occurred in this proper fashion, there would be nothing worthy to say about increased rice prices and monetary compensation. The most mentionable point is that the situation has changed completely in nature. The buyer may purchase less than the standard and if anyone does not buy, all the better. It is clear that the person requiring little purchases little, and that the person requiring nothing purchases nothing; at times when little is required, little is purchased, and when nothing is required, nothing is bought; and the person buying the most does so in an amount equal to the fixed amount



he has been supplied. There are a number of people who have long purchased the supplied rice not to eat but to sell all or a portion, using the money to buy sweet rice in the market in smaller quantities or to purchase something else that they need more. The District Grain Corporation has introduced three types of rice for sale at prices of 24, 27 and 30 dong per kilogram to answer the needs of these people. Within the range of those purchasing little or at times nothing are workers of a higher fixed quantity standard than the present minimum level (the standard of 17-20 kilograms per month), people in the rural area who eat at home or carry rice from home to the agency to cook and eat, people with relatives in the west who are commonly supplied with sweet rice from the delta, students returning to the rural area on summer vacation, retired cadres living in their home town with their families, etc.

After a month of the experiment, balancing the amount of compensation issued with the amount of rice purchased, there was a surplus of more than 13 tons of rice which no one had purchased. The situation of purchasing rice at the cheap price of .4 dong per kilogram to sell at the market price no longer existed because, in substance, the person doing that had already had his money returned and his rice bought back by the state; moreover, the actions of buying and selling were no longer necessary, saving time and effort. Rice originally in the hands of the state will remain there; and the situation will no longer exist in which rice escapes from state warehouses to the market through the hands of the people supplied rice as before. The tension in grain supply and distribution in the state area, and the upheaval in the grain market will clearly decline.

#### Clear Increase in Rice Quality, Service

Due to the shift to business operations, it is possible for price differences to disappear or be reduced to the lowest level and negative occurrences in the grain sales step to totally decline to permit elimination of the regulations on whether the rice purchasing locations follow team or block. The buyer is permitted to use his ration book to purchase rice in any store in the district with no differentiation between supply stores and business stores. Previously, the person being supplied had to purchase rice in the store stipulated for him and if there was no rice there, even though there was rice in the neighboring subward, he could only wait and watch. Now the buyer controls the location which is convenient to him with no threats from anyone. The unsavory elements, internal as well as external, have lost a way of making a dishonest living by taking advantage of price differences to take a cut from the buyer's ration and to steal, corrupt, buy and sell, and slip state grain to the outside.

Because the previous price was too low, there was no need to raise quality and therefore, supplied rice was usually extremely bad and the buyer was forced to accept any kind even if mixed with paddy and sand and even wet rice or that with an odor. The situation is totally different now and the buyer has the right to refuse to accept bad rice. Due to the shift from subsidization to business economic accounting, the grain sector and grain stores must give concern to raising rice quality in order to avoid lost sales. The rice must be "recleaned" (remilled) before delivery to the store. The buyer is truly in control of selecting the quality of rice that he purchases; moreover, it is

also possible to assure that correct amounts are purchased with no longer a situation of a kilogram of only 9 taels because of 1 tael of paddy and sand as before.

The business mechanism also poses the requirement for state-store personnel and grain stores to elevate their spirit of service and customer satisfaction. It is clear that business and service are two aspects of one problem which cannot be separated or coordinated in an unorganized manner. Service is the objective and business is the means. To achieve good service, it is necessary to conduct good business and only through good business is it possible to achieve good service. Separated from business, the service will become authoritarian and the quality of service will be extremely poor as has long been encountered; in this case, the person being supplied has actually been deprived of his collective ownership rights in distribution. Because agencies and goods sellers were forced into the old mechanism, they unknowingly competed for the collective ownership rights of the laborer.

Naturally, the business here is socialist business and the nature of business regulations is not aimed at an objective of seeking profit at any price but at serving the laborer better each day. Business itself is aimed at eliminating authoritarian habits and attitudes of living on charity and to return true collective ownership to the workers, civil servants and laboring people.

Rice is rice and its overall nature is the same. Rice in itself has no shortcomings; if it has, it is primarily in that we divide it into two portions, business rice and supplied rice; in which business rice is sold at a high price and supplied rice at a low price before service is achieved. It is truly lucky for a rice grain to fall into a business granary for it is well-maintained and rapidly transported for sale. That in itself has achieved the mission of timely service. The rice grains that fall into a supply granary suffer a fairly misfortunate fate because they are exposed to dampness and mildew, paddy and sand are allowed to enter, and only when they are nearly spoiled are they transported for sale; they cannot provide prompt service as in their assigned mission. It is clear that through business, the service is much better.

#### Distribution to the Proper Recipient

Compensation by quantity also produces the capability to discover and eliminate phantom grain ledgers. In a number of units, although some individuals have been transferred to other locations, students have left school and some have even died many years ago, their names are still in the grain purchase ledger. At one of these primary level units, it was discovered that 15 percent of the supplied grain was in accordance with phantom figures! Separation of in kind supply (at an excessively low price) from the grain and subsidy ledgers creates loopholes for thorough use and exploitation by corrupt individuals and thieves.

Some people are concerned there will be no money to issue or rice to buy; however, with a spirit of enthusiastic and ardent support for the new, members of the district banking, financial and grain sectors have found a solution. Along with the grain sector, the bank has shifted to business operations to provide a source of money for initial issuance. Money issued for compensation actually

is not all delivered at once to everyone but is periodically issued throughout the period of the month in accordance with the agency and unit. Thus, the money acquired from grain sales one day can be shifted to compensation the following day; rotation of the money is swift and a great amount of circulating cash is not required; and the bank not only will not lose but will collect interest. It is clear here that narrowing the scope of the experiment was a good idea, allowing the concentration of capabilities to assure results. Examined on a citywide scale, selection of one or two precincts or districts for the experiment also created favorable conditions for concentrating money and goods. This is an important lesson to those locations preparing to conduct their own experiment. Successively expanding the scope provides lessons in experience for doing increasingly better while simultaneously alleviating difficulties in preparing goods and money.

During the course of the experiment, many issues to the wrong recipient and with the wrong standards were discovered. Especially through the preparation of money to compensate the 14,400 poor people during the experiment, the district uncovered tens of thousands of cases of supplying rice for many years that were extremely illogical, unacceptable and displeasing to the masses.

On that basis, the district issued Directive 160-CV/UB on 18 February 1985 to clearly point out that among the total 14,400 individuals in the district able to purchase rice at the supplied price are only about 1,000 proper recipients conforming to current policies. The district has decided to eliminate price compensation for the more than 10,000 remaining with nearly 120 tons of supplied rice.

These discoveries are extremely important, not only in permitting an appreciable reduction in the extent of supply and saving a fairly large amount of state grain to clearly lower the level of spreading subsidization; but restricting and advancing toward eliminating the situation of false tension in grain. They also have an important significance in the political and social aspects. Of the 10,000 people erroneously issued grain, the majority at the present time have a trade, a job, a fair income and no need for state relief. Included are a number of families of wine and tea merchants, gamblers and even those engaged in smuggling, living on what their relatives send back from foreign countries, etc. The reason for this situation is that these families for the past few years have been within the purview of poor people requiring relief. However, changes have occurred in their situation which we have not promptly followed and handled, even though they have been reviewed a number of times. Moreover, in kind supply at an excessively low price has concealed the true price, causing us to consider it a small thing and easy to ignore. Many people in this category clearly do not live on the bad rice supplied by the state; they buy it to make wine or to raise stock right during the time in which the situation of grain in the state area is tense. That primarily is what causes extreme displeasure among the masses. With price compensation now, preparations must be made to issue these recipients up to 39 million dong, nearly four times the amount of money spent on government bonds during 1984 by people throughout the district. This large amount of monetary compensation causes responsible agencies in the district to pay attention to review, discovery and prosecution.

## Life and Law

The cadres, workers and civil servants within the scope of the experiment clearly recognize that the new procedures have many advantages, see their ability to truly control grain distribution in reality and control their own income, and have with extreme enthusiasm become zealous campaigners for the new.

Meanwhile, more than 60,000 people in primary level central and municipal units within the district area are not within the purview of the experiment and continue to be supplied at the stores stipulated for them as before; and continue to purchase rice at .4 dong per kilogram in order to return it for "rewashing," must pay for the cleaning at a level many times the original cost!, grain is wasted and much more effort is expended. A number of them suggested that the district party committee expand the scope of the experiment to include the entire district.

Also in this experiment, a thing long "hidden" has been revealed. In continuing to implement the current grain distribution policies, monetarization of that distribution has been achieved. Everyone knows that in the distribution aspect, it is necessary to achieve distribution in accordance with labor. However, when rice price compensation enters wages, it is suddenly recognized that a woman working as a sweeper in some agency at the lowest wage level draws up to a few thousand dong, while a director at the highest wage level only draws a few hundred. The reason for this situation is that the woman has nearly 10 children while our young director only has a wife. Distribution primarily in kind has hidden this contradiction for countless years. Distribution by labor not only cannot follow it but instead illustrates that the distribution ratio is at variance with labor(?). Social policies not clearly distinguished have distorted the distribution step. Only after monetarizing distribution is the inconsistency fully displayed; surely this exposure has had a strong effect on intuition, decisively affirming that the time has come for us to handle economic problems in a manner totally different from those with which we have been long familiar!

Recently, on the occasion of meeting with leaders of the district guidance committee, I learned that since March of 1985, the extent of the experiment has been expanded to include a number of poor citizens (now only about 1,000 as compared to the previous 14,400 individuals). Calculations for the entire 2 months of the experiment indicate that 150 tons of rice were saved for the state; and this amount of surplus rice was sold at the business price, both alleviating tension in the grain situation and earning the state more than 4 million dong.

With the initial encouraging results and the experience gained in supervision and handling, since April 1985, the experiment has been expanded to include all recipients (nearly 10,000 people) throughout the district.

Price compensation in wages is an initial important step creating conditions for introducing salaries to production costs, something which previously could not be done with in kind distribution at excessively low prices. This is a



step aimed at completely changing the economy from subsidization to socialist accounting and business. The period of the experiment is short, the extent is limited, difficulties will surely be many and shortcomings also can occur; and surely some will cite those weaknesses, shortcomings and difficulties to criticize.

One opinion, wishing to lower the effect of this work, states it is merely a technical matter, the more the price is raised, the more compensation is paid, which is good for nothing. However, facts gained from reality as presented above have clearly proven that this experiment appears from the outside to be a simple technical matter with even a superficial appearance in economics, but actually contains a profound theme, not only expressing the laws of economics but also those of psychology, sociology, etc. in production practice and life consistent with objective reality. We may be firmly confident that, through this experiment, many intelligent solutions will appear for handling the problems occurring in reality; objective regulations will be effectively developed; hopes will become achievement; and the superiorities of the new procedure will be confirmed.

Something new must also experience challenges and difficulties. However, we can firmly believe that under the proper leadership of the municipal and district party organizations, the cadres and people of Thu Duc will develop their spirit of socialist collective ownership, will certainly overcome every difficulty, and will achieve an experiment of final results filled with promise.

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CSO: 4209/444



## AGRICULTURE

### NHAN DAN ON IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK121430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 10 June editorial: "Stepping Up Grain Production Is the Most Important Task"]

[Text] Various localities and regions throughout the country have made extraordinary efforts on the agricultural production front. The common trend is that every locality is concentrating on intensive cultivation, multicropping, expanding the cultivated area, and increasing crop yields by applying the system of end-product contracts to labor groups and laborers and making rapid use of technological innovations in an effort to resolve the grain problem at all costs and stabilize and gradually improve the people's life.

Grain production has developed considerably and shown an annual increment regarding the cultivated area, yield, and production volume. After rice, a number of subsidiary food and other grain crops have also received appropriate attention in terms of investment for intensive cultivation. Nevertheless, grain production will remain unstable and beset with difficulties, thus requiring great and comprehensive efforts from all our party and people. The total grain output produced remains less than or just enough for consumption by the population. In particular, repeated natural calamities and frequent appearances of harmful insects and diseases in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4 have at times seriously limited the yields and production volumes of both rice and subsidiary food crops in certain areas, thereby causing difficulties to life. In view of this, grain production is considered the most arduous and difficult struggle on the first line of the economic front.

Realities observed in many localities that are doing away with the bureaucratic practice of subsidization and shifting completely to socialist economic accounting show that by changing the system of prices, wages, and money, we can create the conditions for developing production, including the production of grain, to improve the people's life; and once grain production develops, favorable conditions will be available for improving the system of prices, wages, and money, doing away with the bureaucratic system of subsidization, and shifting completely and steadily to socialist economic accounting, which will serve as a basis for perfecting the new mechanism of management.

During this year's winter-spring crop season, the entire country planted more than 1.7 million hectares, scoring an increase of almost 100,000 hectares

over the last winter-spring crop season though still falling short of the area plan. The southern provinces have finished reaping the winter-spring rice with fair increases in yield and output, and they are preparing to reap the summer-fall rice and plant the 10th-month rice. In the north, rice and subsidiary food crops cover a larger area, but they have been affected by adverse weather and climatic conditions. Severe and prolonged cold early in the crop season, overcast sky and drought in the middle of the season, and the widespread appearance of harmful insects and diseases have impaired the rice plants' ability to sprout branches and slowed the growth of corn, sweet potatoes, and short-term industrial crops. At present, the early spring rice planting is ripe for reaping and the late spring rice planting has grown ears. Generally speaking, the 5th-month spring rice yields unevenly in each locality and each region and is harvested 20-30 days later than during normal years. The harvest of food and industrial crops is also late. This situation requires that many things be done urgently so that production work on the 10th-month crop season can be started on time.

Grain output in this 10th-month crop season plays a decisive role in attaining the target of 19 million metric tons for the entire year. As the 10th-month rice area is large in all regions and the areas put under subsidiary food crops in the mountainous regions, the Central Highlands, eastern Nam Bo, and the central coastal plains also account for a large percentage of the entire year's food crop area, every production establishment, every locality, and all sectors serving agriculture must uphold the spirit of communal responsibility and make plans to provide the essential material conditions for production in the 10th-month crop season.

Good preparations must be made concerning water conservancy, rice and subsidiary food crop seeds, fertilizer, and insecticides to ensure that the entire area is planted on schedule. It is necessary to overcome the situation in which some localities, out of dependency, have carried out planting activities outside the seasonal period on 15-20 percent of the cultivated area, resulting in a 10 percent drop in output. In the northern provinces, the period for reaping 5th-month rice and planting 10th-month rice lasts only a month, which puts a fairly heavy strain on the availability of draft power and rice seed. We must mobilize the combined strength of all production establishments to carefully till the soil and immediately plant the 10th-month rice in accordance with the prescribed seed cultivation pattern as soon as the 5th-month spring rice is harvested. Every cooperative and every district should make plans to arrange the workforce and work activities rationally. The collective should create conditions for and give assistance to families working under contracts that encounter difficulties. The state should provide on a priority basis draft power, seeds, and fertilizer to regions hard hit by natural calamities.

Grain production in the Red River Delta is becoming increasingly important in many respects. Therefore, guidance as well as technical supplies must be provided to this strategic region for grain production in a careful, concentrated, active, and intensive manner. Along with investment policy and technical methods for intensive cultivation, it is necessary to supplement or revise the policies concerning collection and purchase and prices with the aim of enabling the basic units and grain producers to fully recover production expenses and earn a profit, especially those in areas having a high level of intensive cultivation, areas growing high-yield rice and corn, and areas producing great quantities of marketable grain and making great contributions to society.

Specific policies must be adopted to promote the production, processing, and consumption of various types of subsidiary food crops and to shift from producing food crops on a solely self-sufficient basis to producing food crops as marketable items. The state allows localities that produce food crops in great quantities to use these crops for discharging their obligations and making exchanges. At the same time, we must change the diet in accordance with local customs; it is now time to improve the diet of the Vietnamese.

Stepping up grain production must be closely combined with safeguarding products. As the 5th-month spring rice harvest in the north, the summer-fall rice harvest in the central region and Nam Bo, and production work in the 10th-month crop season throughout the country fall right in the middle of the season of rains, typhoons, and floods, we must prepare all the means necessary to rapidly and carefully reap rice and subsidiary food crops of the previous season and to devise specific, creative, and active plans for controlling natural calamities during the next crop season in order to increase the grain supply for society.

Stepping up grain production to firmly resolve the food problem of the entire society is the most important task. Every grain of rice and every potato is produced not only with the labor of the collectivized peasantry, the workers, and the intelligentsia, but also with the sweat and blood of the combatants who are day and night guarding the fatherland's frontiers, airspace, and territorial waters. In overcoming all difficulties and trials posed by nature, changing the mechanism of management, and applying new economic policies of the party and state, all echelons and sectors as well as our entire party and people must channel their greatest efforts to the grain production front in order to fulfill at all costs the 1985 grain production plan and satisfactorily prepare for the next 5-year plan.

CSO: 4209/456

## AGRICULTURE

### REPORT ON NATION'S IRRIGATION NETWORK

OW110029 Hanoi VNA in English 1826 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] [no dateline as received]--So far, vietnam has built about 100 large irrigation projects each able to water from several thousands to several tens of thousands of hectares of crop land, more than 1,000 smaller projects each catering for from dozens to hundreds of hectares. There are, in addition, 2,000 km of dykes along major rivers, more than 2,000 km of smaller dykes along river tributaries, a number of flood diversion projects and 3,000 kilometres of sea dykes.

These projects, are ensuring irrigation for 2.2 million hectares of agricultural land and drainage for 850,000 hectares, and protecting 700,000 hectares from salt water.

#### Major irrigation projects:

--The bac-hung-hai irrigation system in the Red River Delta Province of Hai Hung, about 60 km east of Hanoi, ensures irrigation and drainage for 150,000 hectares of crop land in Hai Hung and Ha Bac and on the outskirts of Hanoi.

--The Ke Go reservoir in the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh, 300 south of Hanoi, with a capacity of 320 million cubic metres, supplies water for more than 21,000 hectares of crop land in Cam Xuyen and Thach Ha districts.

--The Cam Son reservoir in Ha Bac Province, about 70 km northeast of Hanoi, with a capacity of 300 million cubic metres, provides water for 24,000 hectares of crop land.

--The Noi Coc reservoir in Bac Thai Province, about 70 km north of Hanoi, with a capacity of 168 million cubic metres, supplies water for 12,000 hectares of double of treble-cropping fields.

--A group of six electric pumping stations in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 90 km south of Hanoi, equipped with higher-power pumps each capable of pumping from 11,000 to 30,000 cubic metres per hour. The system, designed by Vietnamese engineers and built with Soviet assistance, is capable of draining 85,000 hectares and watering 60,000 hectares. It has dramatically changed the food situation in the lowest-lying area of the Red River Delta.

--The Thac Ba hydro-electric power plant, built with Soviet assistance on Chay River in the northern border province of Hoang Lien On, has three generator groups, each with a capacity of 36,000 kw.

--The day flood diversion project near Hanoi has six penstocks with a total discharge capacity of 5,000 cubic metres per second.

--The Thao Long Dam On Huong (perfume) river in Binh Tri Thien province, central Vietnam, has 129 sluice gates to protect 17,000 hectares of crop land from sea water.

--The Thach Han water-lock in Binh Tri Thien province, built with World Food Program (WFP) assistance to water 17,000 hectares of rice field.

--The Phu Ninh reservoir in the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam Da Nang, with a capacity of 270 million cubic metres and a system of 60 km of main canals and 150 km of sub-canals, to water 23,000 hectares of crop land. It was built with the assistance of the WFP and the UN fund for equipment (FENU).

--The Dau Tieng Reservoir on the Saigon River in the southwestern province of Tay Ninh, the biggest irrigation project in Vietnam to date. Built with funds partly supplied by the World Bank, Holland, the organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) and Kuwait, it has a capacity of 1,450 million cubic metres, 100 km of main canals and 350 km of sub-canals. When fully operational it will supply water for 172,000 hectares of crop land in Tay Ni Nh and 20,000 hectares of the Cu Chi district of Ho Chi Minh City. It will also operate 14 hydro-electric power stations with a combined capacity of 65,000 kw.

Construction began in April 1981 and by early 1985, it began supplying water for 25,000 hectares of crop land.

--The Da Ban reservoir in the coastal province of Phu Khanh, covering 129 square kilometres, with a capacity of nearly 74 million cubic metres, supplies water for 9,000 hectares of cultivated land.

--The electric pumping station On Ve River in the coastal province of Nghia Binh, with 48 pumps, to water 8,140 hectares of treble-cropping fields.

CSO: 4200/1056



AGRICULTURE

MINISTER ON WATER CONSERVANCY IN MEKONG DELTA

OW102341 Hanoi VNA in English 1744 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Water Conservancy in the Mekong Delta, Dinh Gia Khanh, Vice Minister of Water Conservancy, President of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee Potentials of the Mekong Delta--VNA headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The Mekong River Delta in Southern Vietnam has very great potentials for agriculture and water conservancy, research on agricultural development in the region over the past ten years allow us to come to major conclusions on its potentials:

Three of the Delta's four million hectares of land are suitable for agricultural production. Arable land here is very fertile. The major part of it is made up chiefly of the silt washed up by the Mekong River, the rest consists of ancient-silt, coastal or mountain soil. Many large areas are low-lying and basin-shaped lands surrounded on three sides by salt water. About 1.5 million hectares of the Delta are submerged in the wet season while some 870,000 ha are acidic around 700,000 ha are saline and roughly one million ha are both.

The climate and weather here are propitious to agriculture. With warm temperature and abundant sunshine, the plants here can grow well all the year round. Rain frequently is rather stable with a rainfall often varying from medium to high gauge. The centre of the Delta has the least rainfall of all but as compensation, it is watered by two rivers, the Tien and the Hau. Cape Ca Mau's serious shortage of fresh water is relieved by abundant rains. And though the area lying between the two Vam Co rivers (East and West) is in constant need of fresh water, it still has a rainfall of medium gauge.

Storms are rare but whirlwinds are frequent, especially the east-north wind right at the height of the west-south and east-north monsoons. As there is a distinct dry season high and stable yields of wet rice can be obtained if there is a good irrigation network.

The Delta has a rather developed network of rivers, canals and ditches. The impact of tides on the Delta is obvious, with the eastern tide stronger than the western tide. As water flowing down from the upper reaches of the Mekong River is regulated by Kampuchea's Tonlesap Lake, it comes to the Delta

in less abundance and turbulence than the water of the Red River in the north. With an average yearly total of nearly 500 billion cubic metres of water flowing down the Mekong River, the Delta receives a great amount of silt. This is very important for the transformation and renewal of the soil here. The Delta also has rich resources in fresh and brackish water.

The geographic conditions here are not so favourable though, there are thick layers of sand mixed with mud at the land base; and materials such as rock, gravel, and timber are not locally available.

The choice of plant species that can grow in the Delta is large since the types of soil here are diversified. Worthy of note is that cajeput can grow well in submerged and highly aluminous areas, and mangrove trees can put up well with saline soil. Short-term industrial plants, fruit trees and timber trees can be planted virtually everywhere in the Delta.

The Delta now has around 12 million inhabitants who live mainly along rivers and canals, on ancient-silt mounds, in coastal areas, near the mountains or on floating rafts. In these areas, the population density and the land share per head of population roughly equal those in the Red River Delta. But in other areas, which are submerged or affected by acidity or salinity, the population density is much lower and the soil remains, in the main, in its natural conditions and single cropping is still the dominant farming method.

Transport by water ways is rather developed in the Delta while overland transport remains underdeveloped.

The living standard in densely populated areas is still low, so is cultural and social development.

Market gardening is a major business line in the Delta. The level of mechanization of production and commodity economy is higher than in the Red River Delta.

#### Major Practical Experience

Here are some observations drawn from the water conservancy work conducted in the Mekong Delta with the aim of tapping its potentials:

--It is necessary to build and arrange irrigation projects in a suitable network so as to make use of the ebb and flood tides for discharging flood water, funnelling in fresh water, draining or reducing alum and salinity. This is a typical point which should be taken into account in framing activities in the Mekong Delta as distinct from the Red River Delta. The movement of the tide must be considered in installing an appropriate system of mechanical pumps.

Transformation of the water situations (inundation, flood, acidity, salinity and draught) must go in pair with the setting up of field irrigation units.

In the course of the transformation, it is also necessary to select appropriate cropping seasons and plant species suitable for the specific conditions of the soil, water and climate in each area.

The zoning and improvement of the fields also must meet the requirements of cropping seasons and plant species.

Irrigation work must be combined with the re-distribution of land and manpower, agricultural collectivization and the building of a socialist countryside. (For instance, the digging of new canals must be combined with the building of new roads and new residential quarters; irrigation must be combined with the expansion of water transport).

#### Orientations for Agricultural Development in the Mekong Delta

The Mekong Delta is of prime importance for the development of the country's agriculture. The orientation and goals for its agricultural development have been clearly set in the 148-cp [as received] decision of the council of ministers, which says: "...to concentrate central and local efforts on boosting the production of food and foodstuffs, raw materials for industry and export goods; to take initial steps in building the Delta into a prosperous agro-industrial economic zone in which economic development is combined with cultural development and the building of socialist countryside and a strong defence and security."

..."in agricultural production, it is necessary to make efforts in all the three aspects of intensive farming crop multiplication and reclamation of new lands, with great importance to be attached to intensive farming former wasteland and newly-reclaimed areas, in order to increase the output as well as yield per land-unit in the whole acreage, first of all, the targeted areas.

..."in forestry, to preserve well the existing forests while increasing afforestation in marked-off zones; to launch mass movements for planting timber trees to meet the need in fuel and timber."

To strive to increase the export value of main items, such as soybean, jute, sugar, pork meat, duck egg and feather, coconut and banana.

In 1985, the water conservancy branch is to water 500,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop, 550,000 ha of summer-autumn rice fields and 300,000 ha of big-yield autumn rice.

In 1984, more than 1.3 million hectares of the Delta were put under autumn rice (including 300,000 ha of floating rice and another 350,000 ha of high-yield rice strazins), over 540,000 ha under summer-autumn rice and about 450,000 ha under winter-spring rice. This helped bring the gross output of food to more than 7 million tons, including 6.8 millions tons of rice.

Agricultural collectivization in the form of production collectives is expected to be basically completed in the Delta in 1985.

Reality over the past years, especially the experience in coping with heavy floods in 1976 and 1984, has pointed to the need to reduce the floating rice acreage, restore the mangrove forests, plant subsidiary crops or jute on freshly harvested floating-rice areas, expand jute areas in submerged or aluminous lands, increase the acreage of high-yield autumn rice crop and combine the cultivation of autumn rice crop with shrimp farming.

It also confirms the possibility of replacing spring-summer rice with summer-autumn rice in areas where sources of fresh water are (?unavailable), on condition that the fields be level, water be drained as soon as the monsoon season starts, and dry-sowing method be applied.

Production of winter-spring rice depends on the capability of building level fields and irrigation works. And the supply of adequate fertilizer and insecticides; the opening of new lands depends on the re-distribution of manpower and population; the acreage for coconut, sugarcane and other fruit trees can be much expanded; pineapple can grow well in acid soil. The possibility for developing short-term industrial crops for export thus remains abundant.

#### Results of Water Conservancy Work in 1976-80 and Targets for 1981-85

In the five years from 1976 to 1980, 75 canals of big and medium size were dug or dredged (accounting for two thirds of the total investment; five systems of outer dykes were built or consolidated to prevent early floods and saline water; 85 medium and small-sized electric pumping stations were built, another 2,500 diesel water pumps and 300 boat pump were added; a number of sluice gates for checking salt water, conserving fresh water and drainage were put into use, and helping expand the acreage of winter-spring and summer-autumn crops and the transformation of the water situation for a number of areas affected by acidity, salinity and flood. Irrigation work also was undertaken by most localities.

In the current 1981-85 five-year plan, the basic survey and planning work have continued on a higher plane. Many more model units in restructuring cropping seasons, in multicropping an intensive farming have emerged. The big floods of 1978 and 1984 have testified to the effectiveness of the outer dyke systems in preventing early floods; and initial results of the introduction of fresh water into the plain of reeds and a vast region on the right bank of the hau river have testified to the efficiency of the water conservancy work in transforming heavily acid soil.

The water conservancy branch has invested in dredging and digging another 15 major canals, repairing a number of electric pumping stations and sluice gates for preventing salt water. It has conducted surveys and research for big projects of salt-water prevention and flood diversion, such as the Huong My (in Ben Tre Province), the Tan An - Go Cong (in Long An - Kien Giang Province) the Tam Phuong (Cuu Long Province), the Tiep Nhap (Hau Giang Province), and is now preparing to start construction of the Quan Lo-phung Hiep project in Hau Giang Province.



Localities in the Delta have also invested in building hundred and small-sized projects. Worthy of note is that since 1980, the water conservancy branch has switched its efforts to organizing and leading a mass movement for building grassroots irrigation units and pilot units along with drawing experience from the practice of joint state-private efforts in water conservancy work.

Up to 1984, the water conservancy branch had mobilized 113 million workdays to remove over 300 million cubic metres of earth and pour nearly 200,000 cubic metres of concrete and 140,000 cubic metres of rock. In addition, the local people had annually contributed tens of millions of workdays to remove about 30 million cubic metres of earth and lay thousands of cubic metres of concrete and brick and rock to build their own fields and combat floods.

The results obtained are obvious: new sources of fresh water [words indistinct] more than [words indistinct] out acidity from 400,000 hectares and to keep out salt water from another 660,000 hectares, thus creating favourable conditions for planting two high-yield crops, the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops, making it possible for the cropping of high-yield autumn rice and the planting of subsidiary crops after the harvest of floating rice.

All this has helped increase by one and a half times the gross output of food without a considerable increase in cultivated acreage. It has also had good effects on the consolidation and expansion of the agricultural collectivization, the re-distribution of land and manpower and the building of a new countryside.

#### Plans for the Coming Years

To make it possible for the Mekong Delta to meet half of the country's need in food and to turn out more agricultural and aquatic export goods in order to balance the import of agricultural inputs, including the water conservancy work itself the water conservancy branch has to assume a very heavy task. The ministry of water conservancy has decided to concentrate on the following two main lines:

-- To take active steps in the transformation of the water situation, to continue dredging and digging new canals to bring in more fresh water and silt, discharge flood water, and wash out acidity and salinity from submerged or heavily affected areas such as the Plain of Reeds, the Long Xuyen Quadrangle, Cape Cau Mau, etc. to consolidate and strengthen the systems of outer dykes, designed for preventing early floods and take measures to protect the acreage already productive under the two crops of winter-spring and summer-autumn rice strains.

To build or repair major sluice gates in combination with the building of outer dykes in order to prevent salt water, conserve fresh water drain flood, and create more favourable conditions for intensive farming and crop multiplication and for expanding crop acreage in coastal areas.



To build electric pumping stations only at places where the sources of electricity are stable, where double or multi cropping is practiced along the line of intensive farming and where pumped water is needed in most part in the farming season. To conduct feasibility study for the construction of projects aimed at conserving water in areas where the supply of fresh water from the Mekong River for both cropping seasons is not yet possible.

--To step up the building of grassroots irrigation units in all areas with different water situations alongside the selection of a rational cropping calendar and plant strains. To concentrate efforts on expanded acreage under double cropping and to expand acreage of high-yield autumn rice strains and other crops for export or for light industry materials.

To closely combine the building of local irrigation works with aquaculture, the planting of perennial trees and the building of a new countryside. To make active contributions to the consolidation and development of agricultural collectivization.

#### Urgent Tasks:

- 1 -- To make basic surveys, conduct research on planning, carry out feasibility studies and prepare outlays;
- 2 -- To define the subjects and goals for water transformation in each specific area;
- 3 -- To organize and guide the mass movement to build local irrigation units.
- 4 -- To take corresponding measures in organizational and personnel work.

CSO: 4200/1056

2 July 1985

## AGRICULTURE

## BRIEFS

**BUMPER CROP OF MAIZE HARVESTED**--Hanoi VNA June 12--The suburban districts of Hanoi have harvested the best ever crop on 9,000 hectares of spring maize, the main maize crop in the year. Per hectare output is expected to reach 2.5 tons and total output to exceed 22,000 tons. This is the fourth year in a row Hanoi achieved a continued increase of its maize yield per land unit, from 1.5 tons a hectare in 1982 to 1.7 tons in 1983, 2 tons in 1984 and to 2.5 tons this crop. Topping the list are the districts of Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho, Hoai Duc and Tu Liem [spelling as received] with per hectare yield ranging from three to four tons. Some cooperatives reaped seven tons of maize per hectare. The winter maize crop of Hanoi which was reaped last March has also been a success exceeding two tons per hectare on more than 1,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

**AN GIANG PADDY PROCUREMENT**--By late May, An Giang Province had collected 39,884 metric tons of paddy as agricultural tax. This figure represents 99 percent of the planned norm for the winter-spring crop season and shows an increase of nearly 4,000 metric tons over the previous winter-spring crop season. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/456

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HO CHI MINH CITY HOUSING SHORTAGE PERSISTS

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 24 Apr 85 p 15

[Article by Engineer Le Thanh Hai, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Housing Guidance Committee: "Solving Housing Problem in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] During the days of war against the French colonialists and invading American imperialists, I and countless others were touched by the plight of the people of Saigon-Gia Dinh who lived in tumble-down and dilapidated housing along ditches and canals and in labor areas such as the 4th and 8th Precincts, in Tan Thuan, Tran Nhan Ton, Vuon Lai, Xom Chuong Bo, Hoa Hung, Cay Go, Thi Nghe, Hanh Thong Xa, etc. When peace was restored, accepting the responsibility for housing in the city, I thought simply that with firm management organization, distribution and reallocation during a period of 3 to 5 years, housing would be stabilized and everything would become procedure. No one suspected that the housing requirements would steadily increase each year by two or three times the previous year. During nearly the past 10 years, 11,700 homes have been provided to production workers and 36,680 to cadres and civil servants (not counting the stabilization of 23,658 homes for laborers which had been previously rented), but these numbers are overwhelmed by the urgent and excessively large requirements on our table at the present time:

-40,000 file requests for housing arrangement and exchange.

-48,000 laborer households, including about 40 percent cadres, workers and civil servants now living neglected in alley shacks and stagnant marshes and along ditches and canals.

-More than 12,000 families of wounded soldiers and war dead from the six suburban districts who for the past 10 years have lived in dilapidated and run-down housing.

Above are the static housing requirement figures. There is also an average of 65,000 children born each year and 27,000 people moving into the city annually from other locations. In 1983 alone, the mechanical increase was 31,000 individuals and there is an average of 18,000 marriages each year. This population increase in itself during the past 10 years has caused average housing space in the city to decline from 6.8 square meters in 1978 to 4.2 square meters per capita.

This is not counting the 63,000 dilapidated homes of rudimentary materials located along all streets or the more than 200,000 homes without electricity or water, lacking sanitary facilities and long known as "rat holes."

How can productivity, work efficiency and gray matter be increased when the workers, intellectuals and civil servants have unstable housing or live impoverished in temporary and borrowed housing where...after a day of work, they are disgusted with their home and toss and turn in their sleep? How can the city be beautified, the environment be cleaned up and contagious diseases be halted at their source when tens of thousands of people living on the sidewalks defecate haphazardly and tens of thousands of families are crowded in out-of-the-way alleys and tens of thousands of people splash through the ditches and canals for years, block the circulation of water, etc.?

The Resolution of the Third Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization Congress (on 2 November 1984) decided that:

"Concerning housing, strictly comply with Decision 111/CP of the Council of Ministers on housing and land transformation in the cities of the South, and Directive 216-TTg of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on housing re-allocation. Develop the capabilities of sectors, echelons, agencies and enterprises to repair and build additional housing for the workers, civil servants and laborers who are poor and without housing or are living in dilapidated and run-down homes. Promote the production of construction materials to be sold to the people for housing repair. Formulate specific plans each year for eliminating the rat holes along canals and ditches and in labor areas. Strive during the 2 years of 1984 and 1985 to reallocate housing, fully utilize still empty area and conduct new construction and major repairs to provide space for 10,000 to 15,000 homes for the individuals within the purview above".

Achievement of the party organization resolutions on housing above is a project filled with responsibility and the pinnacle of the plans on housing during the 10 years following liberation. We have suffered a great many difficulties due to doubt, fear of hardship, dependent expectation, conservatism and tardiness. Specific difficulties on land delineation, capital collection and material supply have been encountered. However, because we simultaneously had the extremely basic advantages of the party resolutions which were especially consistent with the fervent and urgent desires of the laboring people, cadres and civil servants, upper and lower echelons, wards and villages worked together, and precincts, districts and the city joined in efforts of achievement. One other advantage was that because the city has always had traditions of self-reliance, initiative, not being dependent and not being expectant, we made additional efforts to overcome the difficulties.

The city has chosen a project to transfer 10,000 to 15,000 dilapidated homes along ditches and canals as a project to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the city. We have been supplied with 180 million dong for this project requiring up to 1.2 billion dong. Naturally, at a time in which the city and entire country still have many difficulties, such an expenditure illustrates the extreme concern of the municipal party organization for the housing undertaking of the people. Sixty percent of the remaining capital will be

collected from the people. Even while we were still discussing this project, the party committee echelon of Subward 9 in Tan Binh Ward, despite the absence of material funds, mobilized the people to commence construction of four out of a goal of 10 homes on 27 March 1984 in order to promptly transfer a number of people from the area of dilapidated houses.

Since then, many wards, subwards and villages have actively coordinated and participated in projects to construct new housing without waiting for materials and funds from upper echelons. The 11th Precinct collected 30 million dong and the 1st Precinct self-constructed 250 high rise apartments. A touching picture in Binh Thanh Ward was that from the very first, the children collected several thousand bricks to assist in constructing 10 homes in Subward 21. Twenty enterprises contributed tens of millions of dong to the project. Workers from the Ha Tien Cement Plant worked one Sunday to contribute 500 tons of cement and workers from the steel rolling mill performed communal labor to contribute an additional 116 tons of iron and steel to the project. Binh Thanh Ward delivered 55 homes in three phases, delivered an additional 50 by 2 September 1984, and by 22 December 1984 had completed an additional 100. The secretary of the Binh Thanh Ward Party Committee recently told us that, with a spirit of self-reliance, Binh Thanh will construct an additional 250 homes in excess of the norms assigned by the city. The 10th Precinct has delivered 80 homes and is preparing to turn over 72 homes in Subward 20 with construction beginning on 100 homes in Subward 5. Go Vap, a poor suburban ward with only 80 million to 100 million dong in total output value and 60 percent of its annual budget provided by the city, has begun construction of 40 homes in Subward 11 in order to promptly move families from dilapidated housing in observance of 2 September 1985.

To the present time, the people of the city have contributed more than 100 million dong to new housing construction.

Many fraternal provinces in the north such as Thanh Hoa, Haiphong and Hanoi, and responsible upper level agencies have contributed their opinions and have created conditions to assist in achieving these projects. The city set aside an amount of barter industrial products worth up to 100 million dong for Thanh Hoa during the first phase to exchange for cement for the project. When the Minister of Building heard our report, he remarked, "The city is extremely positive, creative and self-sufficient. This is illustrated even in your encouragement of assistance from fraternal provinces." The Minister wrote a letter to the Dong Nai Asbestos Plant suggesting the sale of 500 tons of asbestos to the city for the manufacture of roofing material. Thus, one-half of the roofing material needed was provided.

To this time, the city has reallocated 216 homes, fully utilized empty houses and newly constructed and arranged 5,688 homes. In new housing alone, during only the period since July 1984, 3,180 homes have been built following the formula of the state and people working together.

Although these figures are still small, within these singular homes is boundless human comfort. A poor teacher from Nguyen Dinh Chieu school whose entire family had long lived in the school's storeroom was shocked and could not believe that he truly had a spacious home on Lot G in the Ngo Gia Tu residential



area of the 10th Precinct. When Le Van Ngam, a blind double-amputee veteran, received his new home, he touched each patterned brick to calculate the length and width of the home which he had imagined countless times. When Nguyen Khac Vu, a cadre in the 4th Precinct, received his new home, he said, "This is the first time that the Nguyen Khac clan has had such a grand home." The Indian people have an extremely fine saying, "A man's home is his castle." In that thought is truly great importance when at the present time in the city of Ho Chi Minh, the "barefooted" are receiving an average of about 30 "castles" each day.

However, the mission during 1985 is greater, heavier and more difficult. For the tens of thousands of families waiting their turn for the happiness of their own home, the city and especially we absolutely cannot be satisfied with the above results but must conduct deep self-review for strict conclusions in the strong points and weaknesses, and seek out the reasons in order to strive during 1985 and the years from 1986 to 1990 to produce more housing each year for the laboring people, cadres and civil servants which is many more times that of the previous year.

We think that the following decisive problems must be resolved:

First, the decisive key component is scientific and technical work in housing construction. Scientific and technical work must enter the battle from the very first study of types of rational and economical preassembled houses in order to gradually industrialize the housing construction sector; the study of prefabricated houses for the rural suburbs; the study of methods of handling foundations suitable for high rise buildings on weak soil; and the study of rehabilitating homes in the city, to gradually end the hardships of the people living in rat holes and along ditches and canals.

Second, invest in science and technology and expand cooperative investment in construction material development. Construction materials are a decisively strategic problem for housing construction projects. The more that abundant and low priced construction materials are developed for the people, the more the people will immediately be concerned about repairing and building homes without waiting for or relying on the state.

Third, for a long time, housing areas have followed factories, enterprises and jobs but jobs also follow housing areas. We have an example in the housing near the production of Subward 12 in Go Vap Ward. Therefore, housing is necessary to develop production and production development is closely connected with housing. Moreover, we naturally must perfect the new housing areas with relatively complete support projects, especially water and electric lights.

Fourth, because we are carrying out these projects in a situation of simultaneously building socialism and fighting to protect the fatherland, there are extremely many difficulties, especially in the economic aspect. Therefore, we cannot wait with folded arms and dependence but must develop the composite strength to achieve the motto of the state and people working together. On the basis of the resolutions of the party and the directives of the Municipal People's Committee, subwards and villages must achieve planned self-equilibrium

at the same time that upper echelon mutual aid is achieved. In experience during the past year, thanks to subwards and villages working together, wards and districts working together, and the city and a number of factories and central agencies working together, the entire city during the period of a few months completed the construction of more than 3,222 homes.

We are determined to exert all our energy, intelligence and feeling in overcoming every difficulty, bypassing every obstacle and advancing on the housing construction front, using science and technology as a carrying pole to swiftly increase the scale and speed of housing construction so every member of society can live in happiness under a comfortable and warm roof.

7300

CSO: 4209/435

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### HOANG TRUONG MINH OUTLINES MINORITIES POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 24 Apr 85 pp 6, 15

[Interview with Hoang Truong Minh, Director of the Nationalities Department of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly by DAI DOAN KET: "Ten Year Implementation of Ethnic Minorities Policy"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question 1: Since the total liberation of the South, our country has experienced a war waged on the southwestern border by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang at the urging of the Chinese reactionaries. Following that, they conducted a war of aggression during February of 1979 and then continued to wage a multifaceted war of destruction in six provinces on our northern border. How is the spirit of the various nationalities in the face of these tremendous challenges?

Answer: The reality of thousands of years of history of our nation has proven that the Vietnamese nationalities--made up both the ethnic majorities and minorities--stood firm in the face of every challenge of the wars of aggression waged by the feudal dynasties of the North. It is for that very reason that the nationalities of our country are endowed with traditions of staunch combat solidarity, a determined-to-fight-and-win will, and the indomitable spirit that "it is better to sacrifice everything than to lose the nation or to become a slave" as taught by Uncle Ho.

After the great victory of the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, our people from north to south and from the lowlands to the upper reaches happily reunited to build a life of peace when the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang--the lackies of Beijing--began another war of aggression on the southwestern border. Following that, in February of 1979, the Beijing hegemonic expansionists openly and traitorously staged impetuous attacks against six provinces on the northern border--the long time home of many ethnic minorities in our country. Faced with new challenges, again the combat solidarity traditions, determined-to-fight-and-win spirit and indomitable will of the ethnic minorities were developed to a high degree. In combat against the aggressor army, the ethnic minority compatriots closely coordinated with the troops, army and people with one will, to resolutely hold their ground and bravely fight. Especially, in many locations, the more crafty, insidious, cruel and barbarous the enemy became, the more the ethnic minorities upheld their vigilance and the more they fervently hated the enemy. Many reconnaissance and spy teams thrown into the provinces along the border and in the Central Highlands by the enemy were captured. Many fraudulent

propaganda arguments used by the enemy in an attempt to corrupt and divide the bloc of ethnic minority solidarity were exposed to the popular line of defense. Implementing the policies of the party and state, compatriots of the ethnic minorities at the present time are joining the entire nation in efforts to build 31 districts in the six border provinces into staunch and inviolable bastions, day and night guarding the frontiers of the fatherland, and ready to retaliate against the enemy troops if they foolhardily invade our country again.

Question 2: What specific results have been achieved in conducting the ethnic minority policies of our party and state during the 10 years since the country was reunited? How have the intellectual ranks of the ethnic minorities developed and how are they presently contributing to construction and protection of the socialist fatherland?

Answer: After the country was reunited, our party clearly pointed out that, "proper resolution of the ethnic minority problem is one of the missions of a strategic nature of the Vietnam resolution"<sup>1</sup> and the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated that, "Ethnic solidarity must be further strengthened on the principles of equality, mutual aid and joint collective ownership, promoting educational propaganda enabling the ethnic minority compatriots as well as others throughout the nation to profoundly understand the new situation and mission and the ethnic minority policy of the party with the purpose of upholding vigilance, promptly smashing every stratagem of division and destruction of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists, eliminating any remaining ethnic prejudices and joining to build and protect the fatherland."<sup>2</sup> "Partially overcome the differences in economic and cultural development levels between nationalities left behind by history."<sup>3</sup>

During the past 10 years, the entire nation has carried out the two strategic missions of building and protecting the fatherland in which all echelons and sectors have implemented ethnic minority policies within the scope of their own responsibilities and functions. The following results have been achieved:

1. Ethnic minority solidarity throughout the nation has been increasingly strengthened and consolidated.

Faced with changes in the situation, the ethnic minority compatriots of our country increasingly have a fundamental and proper realization, increasingly understand the nature of the enemy, and clearly recognize the basic advantages and common difficulties of the nation, especially in the struggle between two ways: socialism and capitalism, between us and the enemy. Especially during the past several years, due to the requirements of economic and cultural development, the Central Highlands have received many new ethnic minority settlers. A close understanding and mutual assistance in working together have been created in the relations between local inhabitants and those arriving from other locations.

Compliance with directives of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee on work with the Cham and Khmer peoples has further strengthened the solidarity between these two minorities and the ethnic Vietnamese and other fraternal nationalities.



The concept of one united Vietnam and one united Vietnamese nationality made up of many ethnic elements has been elevated in an unprecedented manner.

2. Significant changes have been made in economic and cultural development aimed at partially overcoming the different standards between nationalities.

New production relations with two--state-operated and collective--forms established in many ethnic minority areas have been strengthened and perfected and many cooperatives and collectives have instituted new work procedures, helping to promote production and gradually stabilize the lives of the compatriots.

In grain production, yields and annual output have both increased fairly well. The Khmer area has had many good production collectives such as Quyet Tien 2 Collective in Kien Giang Province with rice yields reaching 9.5 tons per hectare. The Cham area has many cooperatives achieving 8 to 12 tons per hectare. Many cooperatives in the Tay, Nung, Thai and Muong areas have risen to achieve more than 5 tons per hectare. Hoang Lien Son Province during the past 2 years has achieved an average of 5 tons per hectare throughout the province; Van Chan District is a model of perfected agricultural-forestry-industrial development entering a stable position.

In specialized industrial crop cultivation, many areas have planned projects for exploiting every potential capability, piece of land, the climate, traditions in crops, animals, etc. in order to enrich the local area and to increase the source of commodity products for domestic consumption and export. Examples are tobacco and anise in Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces, home of the Dao and Hre peoples; tea in the area of the Mong ethnic minority; rubber trees and coffee in the ethnic minority areas of the Central Highlands, etc.

State farms and forests formed in many ethnic minority areas have been economic, cultural and scientific and technical centers in the local areas with an effect of stimulating production and attracting laborers from the ethnic minorities to create new changes in the settled farming and settled life campaign. The Ea Sup State Forest in Dac Lac Province has created conditions for laborers from the ethnic minorities of all villages and districts to join the organization. Dac Lac Province alone during the past 10 years has organized settled farming and settled life for more than 100,000 people and has received 200,000 compatriots coming up from the lowlands for new economic construction.

Modern industrial areas constructed in the ethnic minority areas have had an effect of rapidly promoting the industrialization of these areas and creating conditions for forming ranks of workers from the ethnic minorities such as at the Da River hydroelectric project, the coal and apatite mining enterprises, etc.

3. In the ethnic minority areas, the new cultural lifestyle is causing a decline in backward customs and superstition.

The Central Highlands presently have a movement to redelineate villages and the Ede and Monong peoples are presently carrying out "household separation to establish gardens." Of special interest, construction of the border cultural



defense line is the concern of all echelons and sectors. Nearly all border villages have roving information units and mass entertainment units. Ho Chi Minh City has a movement of "One letter, one trip and one lute for the border soldiers." Prevention and treatment of disease for the ethnic minorities have also been promoted. The public health network has been expanded down to the villages and hamlets and the ranks of ethnic minority doctors have also increasingly matured and developed. Ngo Luong Village in Tan Lac District and Yen Thuy District in Ha Son Binh Province are standard bearers in the cultural popularization movement in the area of the Muong ethnic minority. Viet Bac and Western Highlands colleges, Viet Tri ethnic minority preparatory college, etc. have achieved great merit in the elementary training of ethnic minority intellectual cadres and in research on scientific topics to support production and combat.

4. The ranks of ethnic minority cadres and intellectuals become increasingly larger and are beginning to shoulder key functions in the ethnic minority area.

Many ethnic minority cadres have been confidently elected to the leadership organs of the party, the National Assembly and the state. A number are members of the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly and the Council of State, and some are secretaries of provincial and district party committees, etc.

To the present time, the ranks of ethnic minority cadres engaged in scientific and technical work of college and higher level have reached thousands of individuals. There are tens of thousands of middle level technical cadres. These ranks have an effect of serving as a nucleus in the application of scientific and technical advances to various fields in the ethnic minority area, rapidly increasing the rate of production development and exploiting every potential capability and strong point of the highlands.

Question 3: What major tasks must be done in the near future in achieving the ethnic minority policy?

Answer: In order to effectively promote the ethnic minority policy in the near future, the following tasks must be accomplished:

1. All echelons and sectors must examine and evaluate achievement of the party and state ethnic minority policy during the past. To the provinces in the south, this period of examination is 10 years; to the provinces in the north, the period of examination is since the country was established but of greatest importance is also the past 10 years.

2. Plans and projects are necessary for training and using ethnic minority cadres and cadres from other locations traveling to work in the ethnic minority area, first of all at the district and primary level.

3. Promote party ethnic minority policy propaganda and education. On the other hand, it is necessary to promptly expose the fraudulent propaganda arguments and destructive and insidious plots of the enemy in the ethnic minority area. Strengthen education in the concept of national unity and all ethnic minorities united in the ethnic minority areas.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress
2. Records of the Fifth Party Congress
3. Ibid.

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## INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hồ Thị Bì [HOOF THIJ BI], Colonel

Her recollection of Hồ Chí Minh appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 May 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Thới Bưng [NGUYEENX THOWIS BUWNG], \*Major General

\*Acting Commander of the 9th Military Region; on 29 April 1985 he participated in ceremonies in Hau Giang Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Phạm Quang Cận [PHAMJ QUANG CAANJ]

\*Editor-in-chief of the armed forces journal TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; recently he attended a seminar on the function of the press. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Sùng A Chính [SUNGF A CHINH]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Sa Pa District, Hoang Lien Son Province; a member of the H'mong Tribe; he was mentioned in an article on military inductions in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Minister of Food; on 30 April 1985 he attended ceremonies in Long An Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

Editor-in-chief of the CPV theoretical journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; recently he attended a seminar on the function of the press. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Lê Hữu Cự [LEE HUWUX CUW], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Thuan An District, Quang Nam-Danang Province and residing in Hanoi; a senior cadre of the Mobilization Organization Department of the General Staff; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 30 April 1985 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Giáp Văn Cường [GIAPS VAWN CUWOWNG], Vice Admiral

Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; his article on the Vietnam People's Navy appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 May 85 p 3)

Phân Đầu [PHAANS DAAUS]

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; \*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 18-29 April 1985 he visited the USSR as the member of a delegation headed by Colonel General Hoàng Minh Thao. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Đệ [NGUYEENX DEEJ], \*Major General

On 29 April 1985 he represented the wartime 9th Military Region at ceremonies in Hau Giang Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Trần Văn Giang [TRAAN VAWN GIANG], Rear Admiral

His article on CPV leadership in the navy appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 May 85 p 2)

Lê Vũ Hiền [LEE VUX HIEENF] aka Tám Hiền [TAMS HIEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thuan Hai Province; formerly Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Political Officer of the former 6th Military Region; he was mentioned in an article about the events of 1975 in his area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 2) [Note: this individual is one and the same as Le Van Hien [LEE VAWN HIEENF] who occupies the same positions.]

Phạm Hồng [PHAMJ HOONGF]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province; on 2 May 1985 he attended an awards ceremony in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 85 p 1)

Lê Văn Kế [LEE VAWN KEES]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on visits to defense installations in his area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 May 85 p 1)

Trưởng Minh Kháng [TRUOWNG MINH KHANGS], Lieutenant Colonel

Chief Medical Officer, Truong Son Corps; recently he developed a means for preventing tooth decay. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 May 85 p 3)

Vũ Khiếu [VUX KHIEEU]

Deputy Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; \*Editor-in-chief of the social science journal XA HOI HOC; recently he attended a seminar on the function of the press. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Lạn [NGUYEENX VAWN LANJ], Colonel

Head of the Production Department, Rear Services General Department; his article on food production by the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 May 85 p 3)

Dinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; SRV Ambassador to the USSR; recently he accompanied an SRV delegation during its visit to Moscow on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 May 85 p 1)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 29 April 1985 he attended ceremonies in Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Trần Công Mân [TRAANF COONG MAAN], Major General

Editor-in-chief of the armed forces newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; recently he received a delegation from the Lao armed forces newspaper. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 May 85 p 1)

Hồ Văn Nam [HOOF VAWN NAM]

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hau Giang Province; \*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 29 April 1985 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Trần Ngưỡng [TRAANF NGUOWNGX]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Truong Sa District, Phu Khanh Province; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on visits to defense installations in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 May 85 p 1)



Lê Thanh Nhân [LEE THANH NHANF]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 29 April 1985 he attended ceremonies in his province to mark the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiên Qua [NGUYEENX TIEENS QUA]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoa Vang District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article "Hoa Vang District Develops the Economy in Conjunction with National Defense" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Sĩ [NGUYEENX VAWN SIX], Major General

On 29 April 1985 he represented the former 8th Military Region in ceremonies in Hau Giang Province marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Trần Minh Sơn [TRAANF MINH SOWN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 29 April 1985 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Lâm Văn Thê [LAAM VAWN THEE]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Kien Giang Province; his article about his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 May 85 p 2)

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 29 April 1985 he participated in ceremonies in Hau Giang Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 1)

Lương Văn Thư [LUWOWNG VAWN THUW], Colonel

His article on defensive preparations in Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 85 p 3)

Đặng Văn Thương [DAWNGJ VAWN THUWOWNGJ]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tay Ninh Province; on 1 May 1985 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Xuân Trình [XUAAN TRINH]

\*Editor-in-chief of the performing arts journal SAN KHAU; recently he attended a seminar on the function of the press. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Đàm Quang Trung [DAMF QUANG TRUNG], \*Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; on 1 May 1985 he attended ceremonies in Tay Ninh Province marking the 10th anniversary of liberation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 85 p 4)

Đoàn Thanh Vi [DOANF THANH VIJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 1 May 1985 he attended an awards ceremony in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; recently he visited Moscow to participate in ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 May 85 p 1)

Lê Văn Xuân [LEE VAWN XUAAN], Rear Admiral

Deputy Chief Political Officer of the Navy; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on visits to naval installations. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 May 85 p 1)

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